THE WEATHER—PARIS: Thursday, rain early, cloudy later. Temp. 14-17 (57-63). LONDON: Thursday, cloudy with occasional showers. Temp. 14-19 (57-66). CHANNEL: Moderate. ROME: Thursday, fair. Temp. 16-22 (61-72). NEW YORK: Thursday, cloudy. Temp. 8-13 (46-55).

ADDITIONAL WEATHER—COMICS PAGE

INTERNATIONAL Herald Tribune

Published with The New York Times and The Washington Post

Abu Dhabi	5.50 Dirh	Greece	25 Dr.	Netherlands	1.75 Fior.
Algeria	3.00 Din.	India	Rs. 9	Nigeria	70 K.
Austria	12 S.	Iran	95 Rials	Norway	3.25 N.Kr.
Bahrain	0.500 Din	Israel	I.$22.00	Oman	0.540 Rial
Belgium	23 B.Fr.	Italy	500 Lire	Portugal	25 Esc.
Cyprus	300 Mils	Jordan	310 Fils	Qatar	5.00 Rials
Denmark	3.75 D.Kr.	Kenya	Shs. 9.25	Saudi Arabia	4.25 Rials
Dubai	5.50 Dirh.	Kuwait	350 Fils	Spain	50 Ptas.
Egypt	70 P.	Lebanon	0.275	Sweden	3.00 S.Kr.
Eire	30 P.	Libya	L.Din. 0.25	Switzerland	1.70 S.Fr.
Finland	3.00 F.M.	Luxembourg	23 L.Fr.	Tunisia	325 Din
France	3 F.	Madeira	27.5 Esc.	Turkey	T.L. 37.50
Germany	1.50 D.M.	Malta	22 Cents	U.S. Mil. (Eur.)	$0.35
Great Britain	25 P.	Morocco	3.00 Dr.	Yugoslavia	29 D.

No. 30,065 *R PARIS, THURSDAY, OCTOBER 11, 1979 Established 1887

Fear of Cutbacks Is Seen Forcing Rise in Oil Price

By Joseph Fitchett

PARIS, Oct. 10 (IHT)—Although statistics show comfortable oil stocks in the West, companies are paying premium prices for oil to safeguard their access to supply sources because they fear production drops in some countries, particularly Iran, OPEC and Western energy officials say.

The consuming nations' main energy body, the International Energy Agency (IEA), has just revised downwards its estimate of how much OPEC oil will be for sale in 1985 from 38 million barrels a day to 34 million barrels a day, IEA sources say.

To meet this shortfall, the IEA, a 20-nation body grouping the industrial nations except France, is expected to seek a lower collective ceiling on its total oil imports by 1985. An IEA meeting here tomorrow will discuss a new target of combined oil imports totaling about 24 million barrels — to replace the previous Western ceiling of 26 million barrels a day, IEA sources said.

Key Points

Analyzing these developments, OPEC and Western experts make these points:

- Several OPEC countries, including Iran, Iraq, Algeria and Libya, have obliged oil companies for several months to pay for part of their oil at higher prices, approaching the spot market price level, as a prerequisite to negotiating longer-term supply contracts at the official OPEC price.
- A temporary oversupply of oil appears likely to emerge next year because of world economic recession, but the underlying trend is bound to be for rising energy costs and increasingly tight world oil markets throughout the 1980s. OPEC countries appear readier to restrain their production to prevent the oil market from softening as it did after the oil-price rises in 1974.
- Iranian oil exports are at risk again because of mounting domestic political turbulence. Another acute shortage would follow a production stoppage in any single major oil-exporting country.
- Attempts to start a dialogue between European countries and Arab oil producers in the Gulf have met new complications and delays. Arab officials have scheduled a preparatory meeting in November and hope to meet European representatives before the end of the year, but most analysts are skeptical about any early accord of substance that might stabilize the oil outlook.
- Some oil-exporting states are unlikely to cooperate with European efforts to control spot market prices on oil sold outside fixed contract. A high Iraqian official has said publicly that Iran is selling up to 15 percent of its oil on the spot market, and most OPEC countries, except Saudi Arabia, have more oil on the spot market today than a year ago — another complication in the market.

Predicting a softer oil market in 1980, Dr. Abdulhady Taher, head of Saudi Arabia's Petromin oil com-

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 1)



Associated Press

Student demonstrators carry cartoon, reading "Oppose barbaric power," during Peking march.

Demand End to Army's Presence on Campus

Students in Peking Hold Huge Sit-In

PEKING, Oct. 10 (AP) — Shouting "Give us back our school," more than 2,000 People's University students and teachers held an all-day sit-in today at the gates of the Communist Party and government offices, demanding that the army move out of their campus which it has been occupying since 1972.

The highly organized crowd, carrying huge banners and waving pennants, chanted, "No school while the army remains. Give us back our dormitories. Give us back our kitchens." By 6:30 p.m. the protesters had left, but they were replaced by about 200 poor protesters from the provinces.

One banner said "Oppose special privilege," and a cartoon poster showed a fat soldier, posed with a cigarette and rocket ship and leaning back against a school book. The poster carried a Chinese proverb about a guest who came to dinner and moved into the house. It added, "Oppose barbaric power."

It was the largest protest this year at the threshhold of the Forbidden City. Several hundred paupers from the provinces had camped there off and on during the summer.

The protesters sent representatives into the offices and said they wanted to plead their case and receive assurances the army would leave. There was no official comment or explanation of the army's occupation of the campus.

There were no incidents. Student monitors kept the crowd in line and soldiers and police kept them from approaching the entrance bearing the golden slogan of the late chairman Mao Tse-tung "Serve the people."

At least 1,000 bystanders spilled over on to the sidewalks and blocked bicycle traffic.

Closed Since 1972

Student organizers said the school has been closed since 1972 and occupied by the second artillery division of the People's Liberation Army. In August, 1978, the state council ordered the army to vacate the campus by August, 1979. Since then, students said, the army gradually has returned only about one-third of the campus, mostly classrooms.

"But they still are living in our dormitories and Peking students must commute," said a student. "What is the point of going to school?"

Only a few students from the provinces are permitted to live in the dormitories, the students said.

Students said their campus has 1,600 students and researchers and 1,000 teachers. They said they did not know exactly how many soldiers were occupying the campus.

During the Cultural Revolution, from 1966 to 1976, the army occupied many campuses around the country and many schools were closed.

The university students are the latest group to march and protest in Peking in recent weeks. The protesters have included students who could not get into college, artists who could not display their exhibits in public, petitioners from the provinces, unemployed youths and dissidents critical of the party.

Gold Up, Dollar Down

Stock Prices Drop On World Markets

By Carl Gewirtz

PARIS, Oct. 10 (IHT) — Stock prices in every major financial center tumbled today as the price of gold resumed its sharp upward climb and the value of the dollar again began to erode.

The New York and Eurodollar bond markets were in shambles as prices were whacked lower to bring yields up to the new market levels resulting from the Federal Reserve Board's hefty one-point increase in its discount rate last weekend. The Fed's decision to cease managing the money supply through controlling interest rates — focusing instead on the level of bank reserves — has sent short-term dollar rates skyrocketing and gyrating in wide range.

The stock market decline in New York was by far the worst. The bellwether Dow Jones industrial average was off almost 25 points today, adding to the 40 points lost Monday and yesterday, but a late rally cut the day's loss to a decline of 8.27 points.

Analysts there were talking of a selling climax as a record 82.2 million shares traded hands. The New York Stock Exchange was barely able to keep up with the volume as reporting of transactions fell more than an hour behind actual floor operations. (Details, Page 9.)

At the same time, gold soared to $423 an ounce before easing to $413 an ounce at the afternoon London fixing — up $27.20 from yesterday's afternoon fix — and to $408 an ounce at the close, a gain of $17 from yesterday's close.

European Reaction

The dollar, meanwhile, declined against all major currencies and continued to slip in late New York trading.

There were conflicting views about the dollar's performance and the continued strength in the price of gold. But the reaction of European analysts to the rout in stock prices was a uniform "bravo!"

"It's the first symptom of a return to sanity," said Hans Mast, economic adviser at Zurich-based Credit Suisse. His view was echoed in London, where Michael von Clemm, managing director of Credit Suisse First Boston, rejected any suggestion that financial markets were showing "disarray."

"It's a perfectly healthy reaction, the markets are blowing off steam," he said. "In the increasingly interlinked financial universe in which we live, such a sympathetic blowing off of steam should be expected. There is a bit of chaos in the dollar bond markets, and it may get worse. But fundamentally, it couldn't be more healthy."

"That's capitalism," was how a French banker summed up today's events. Like others interviewed by telephone, he said the deflationary implications of the high interest-rate policy triggered by the Fed last weekend and the obvious recessionary consequences of that action are just beginning to be understood.

Widespread View

The common point these and other analysts made was that today's reaction was very positive, demonstrating that investors worldwide are showing signs of believing that the United States is serious about attacking the root causes of inflation. The lingering question remains whether the government will stick with its policy as it begins to bite in terms of rising unemployment.

There was a widespread view that sales of European stocks today were made in an effort to take profits while they still existed. Peter Hangartner, a manager at Bank Julius Baer in Zurich, suggested that European stocks were being sold to finance margin calls in the U.S. market.

The worst-hit market outside New York was in Toronto, where the index dropped a record 64.4 points yesterday and lost another 50.8 points today. Analysts suggested that Canadian oil, which had gained sharply in recent months on speculation of major discoveries in Canada's frontier areas, was being heavily sold to finance investors' margin calls. Prices in Montreal were also off sharply.

In Paris, a massive wave of selling forced the Bourse to extend today's session by 15 minutes to accommodate the volume, and prices suffered the biggest daily drop since the 1973 oil crisis. The Agefi index lost 6.32 points to 132.67.

In London, the Financial Times index lost 10.90 points to 472. London brokers were expressing fears that the high interest rates which had helped attract foreign funds into sterling would begin to look less attractive compared to U.S. rates and that "hot money" sucked into the market would begin to move out.

Stock prices in Zurich, Frankfurt, Brussels, Amsterdam and Milan registered substantial declines in heavy trading, dealers there reported. However, unlike conditions in North America, these were said to be orderly retreats from levels that were in most cases near this year's high.

Gold Trading

Trading in gold was tempered somewhat by uncertainty about the average price to be set at today's scheduled gold auction by the International Monetary Fund in Washington. This was announced late in the U.S. business day as $412.78 an ounce. The IMF said bids for its 444,000 ounces of gold ranged from $412.51 to $420.80 an ounce.

Dealers also said the rise in gold was fed by the oil price increases announced this week by Kuwait

(Continued on Page 2, Col.4)

If PLO Controls West Bank, Gaza

Dayan Warns Israel Would Invade Again

STRASBOURG, France, Oct. 10 (AP) — Israeli Foreign Minister Moshe Dayan warned today that the Israeli army would again invade the West Bank and the Gaza Strip if those areas became Palestinian guerrilla bases once they gained autonomy.

Mr. Dayan spoke at a news conference, where he and Butros Ghali, the Egyptian minister of state for foreign affairs, quarreled openly over Egyptian-Israeli differences. The two were here to address and reply to questions from the 21-nation Council of Europe, an advisory group.

At the news conference, Mr. Dayan said that Israel was willing to give the 1.1 million Arabs of the occupied West Bank of the Jordan River and the Gaza Strip "full, real and complete autonomy" as envisaged by the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty. But he warned that if the Palestine Liberation Organization "comes in and takes control, we will not tolerate it. We will send our troops back there."

Mr. Ghali, seated at the same table as Mr. Dayan, disagreed, saying "once you are out, you do not have the right to come back. The Israeli withdrawal is definitive, and no Palestinian group will ever accept any form of protectorate."

Earlier in an address to the 170-member assembly of the council, Mr. Ghali urged Western Europe to press the United States and Israel to negotiate with the PLO.

Mr. Dayan told the assembly that Israel could not be asked to deal with an organization whose prin-

ciple is to murder our citizens and whose aim is to liquidate our state." He urged Europe to stay out of the dispute and to stop criticizing the Egyptian-Israeli peace treaty for supposedly neglecting the Palestinian question.

At the news conference, Mr. Dayan said that the treaty was the only vehicle for arriving at full peace in the Middle East.

"If you [Europeans] don't like it, at least stay out of it because there is no alternate" formula for reaching peace.

Mr. Ghali disputed this argument, saying that if direct U.S.-sponsored negotiations failed, talks could be held through the United Nations.

- **Moscow, French Communists are seen thwarting the PLO's drive for respectability in the West. Page 2.**

PLO Official to Visit Belgium

BRUSSELS, Oct. 10 (Reuters) — Farouk Kaddoumi, the PLO official in charge of foreign affairs, will make an official visit to Belgium in about two weeks, the foreign ministry said today.

A ministry spokesman said that Mr. Kaddoumi would have talks with Foreign Minister Henri Simonet and with Common Market officials. He would be the highest-ranking PLO aide to visit Belgium.

Hostages Taken by Kurds In Attack on Iranian Posts

TEHRAN, Oct. 10 (UPI) — Kurdish insurgents today besieged two government posts on the Iran-Iraq border, seizing an undetermined number of hostages, and opened fire on a helicopter sent in to evacuate forces trapped inside.

The airlift effort, protected by Cobra helicopter gunships, managed to rescue five of 50 men besieged inside one of the bases, at the remote Hani Garmaleh area close to the Iraqi border.

But the fate of the remaining 45 was not known. A Pars news agency dispatch gave no hint how many others were trapped inside the second post at Dezavar.

The Kurds appeared to have used several hundred guerrillas although it was not clear if the fighting indicated the start of a winter war promised by the rebels in retaliation for a government crackdown in August and early September, which ended Kurdish supremacy in urban areas.

Officials acknowledged today the rebels held sway over key roads and telephone and telegraph communications in the western area.

Defense Minister Mostafa Ali Chamran flew to the embattled region to try to work out a program for ending the revolt, and he promised a political solution would not be overlooked.

The attack came as thousands of mourners for 52 guardsmen gunned down earlier this week marched in the streets of south Tehran, Qom and other provincial centers to lend their backing for another military crackdown on the Kurds — the second in six weeks.

Political experts speculated the government might build up military pressure on the Kurdish rebels while sounding out Kurdish leaders on their willingness for a compromise.

In the southern province of Khuzistan, Iran's new oil minister, Ali Akbar Moinfar, visited oil installations amid warnings by Ayatollah Khomeini to errant oil workers.

Authorities arrested 35 persons in connection with recent bombings in Khuzistan, including a train blast which killed eight passengers and a bazaar bomb which claimed two lives.

Iran's foreign minister, Ibrahim Yazdi, returned to Tehran last night and declared there had been no change in Iran's relations with the United States following his talks with U. S. Secretary of State Cyrus Vance.

He said talks toward an understanding between the two countries were "extremely necessary, but after one round of talks the state of our relations has not yet changed."

"There are differences between us and the United States on a series of problems which have to be solved," Mr. Yazdi said in a state radio broadcast. "But first an understanding has to be reached."

U.K. Aide Avoids Setting Date for Rhodesia Action

BLACKPOOL, England, Oct. 10 (Reuters) — British Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington refused today to give right-wing critics of his Zimbabwe-Rhodesia policy a firm date for lifting trade sanctions against that nation but said that action was not far off.

He was faced with a sometimes hostile reception at the Conservative Party's annual conference here.

Although he said that the lifting of sanctions was not far off, he made clear to Conservative right-wingers pressing for immediate action that he did not want to move until the outcome of the peace talks in London became apparent.

"We are in the middle of very difficult and important negotiations and it is not possible for me to be more precise [about lifting sanctions] until we know the outcome," he said.

Award in Medicine Begins Nobel Season

STOCKHOLM, Oct. 10 (AP) — The year's first Nobel Prize, the award in medicine, will be announced here tomorrow and the others follow in the next week.

Overall, Americans are again considered strong candidates for this year's prizes after capturing the lion's share in 1978. About one-third of the Nobel awards have gone to Americans since they were first presented in 1901. President Carter is a nominee for the Nobel Peace Prize.

Thailand Warns of New Exodus From Cambodia

Vietnam Says U.S., China Threaten Refugee Accord

By Iain Guest

GENEVA, Oct. 10 (IHT) — Vietnam today accused China and the United States of creating tension in Indochina, threatening the July agreement on Indochinese refugees.

In a speech today before the executive committee of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees (UNHCR), Vietnam also charged that other countries are "exploiting" humanitarian worries over Cambodia.

Thailand, meanwhile, warned that 360,000 refugees could be forced into Thailand by new fighting in Cambodia.

In an obvious reference to China, Vo Van Sung, Vietnam's ambassador to France, accused what he called "a certain country" of preparing "a new war of aggression against Vietnam," and massing forces on the frontier.

He also accused the United States, "in collusion with the abovementioned country," of sabotaging the July meeting on Indochinese refugees with a demonstration of force — "the dispatch of warships under the pretext of assisting refugees."

The statement was interrupted four times by the chairman, who appealed to Mr. Sung to avoid politics. It also provoked two protests from China, which is taking its seat on the 40-member committee for the first time.

Mr. Sung's statement followed a tough speech from Winyu Angkanarak of Thailand, one of the nations that has not recognized the Vietnam-backed regime of Heng Samrin, warning that 360,000 refugees could be forced into Thailand by new fighting in Cambodia.

Mr. Angkanarak said, "More than 100,000 Kampucheans, starving and disease-ridden, are moving towards the Thai border in anticipation of the end of hostilities which are reportedly intensifying with the end of the monsoon season." Already, he continued, the 208,000 refugees in Thailand were costing the country $7 million a year.

Mr. Angkanarak charged that Vietnamese troops in Cambodia had received relief aid, which had been taken away from people "too weak to walk." The lack of control over aid distribution concerns officials of the joint Unicef-Red Cross aid program to Cambodia.

Today's session continued the debate on Indochinese refugees where it left off at the July meeting here, and shifted the emphasis from "boat people" to land refugees. UNHCR officials are pleased that many more boat people are being resettled than are arriving from Vietnam. In September, 11,315 refugees fled, 6,699 by boat, the others overland into Thailand. But 25,500

(Continued on Page 2, Col. 8)

Giscard Said to Have Taken Bokassa Gifts

PARIS, Oct. 10 (IHT) — A political scandal threatened President Valery Giscard d'Estaing today after a Paris newspaper reported that the French leader received valuable personal gifts from Jean Bedel Bokassa, the former Central African emperor.

The weekly investigative and satirical newspaper Le Canard Enchaine published what it said was a facsimile of a letter from Mr. Bokassa ordering a 30-carat spray of diamonds for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing in 1973 when he was finance minister. The diamonds would be worth nearly a quarter of a million dollars at current prices, the newspaper said.

France has no law forbidding officials from accepting gifts. But the personal links and business interests between Mr. Bokassa and Mr. Giscard d'Estaing and members of his family have been a source of growing embarrassment for the French government, which protected Mr. Bokassa for years despite his reported atrocities and profligacy.

France's Le Monde newspaper said in a front-page editorial in today's edition that the government should allow a parliamentary investigation because its honor is at stake. The only convincing rebuttal, Le Monde said, would be for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to deny that he had accepted the diamonds.

The French president's office said tonight: "In response to a question regarding the practice of exchanging diplomatic gifts, Elysee sources let it be known that the traditional exchanges of gifts, notably when government officials are in foreign countries, in no case have had either the character nor the value which have been mentioned by certain press organs regarding Central Africa."

Paratroopers

Reporting an attempted cover-up of dealings with Mr. Bokassa, Le Canard Enchaine said that French paratroopers, who helped depose Mr. Bokassa last month when France decided to replace him, were ordered to his palace where they confiscated his private papers and took them by helicopter and truck to the French Embassy.

Although a French Cabinet minister publicly has denied it, Le Monde said today that "many witnesses have confirmed that it happened."

Le Canard Enchaine said that the documents in the French Embassy recorded other presents of diamond jewelry to French persons close to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing. The paper named Rene Journiac, the president's intelligence adviser on Africa; Yvon Bourges, the defense minister, and Robert Galley, the Cabinet minister who handles French aid to Africa.

The newspaper said that the other recipients included Mr. Giscard d'Estaing's brother, Olivier, a

(Continued on Page 2, Col.7)

Single-Gene Swap: A Step in Curing Defects

Scientists Make Repairs In Flawed Mouse Cells

By Harold M. Schmeck Jr.

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT) — Successful injection of a single gene into a defective living cell, curing that cell's fatal genetic flaw, has been reported by a team of scientists at the National Institutes of Health and Rockefeller University.

The feat, using the cells of mice, is considered an important early step toward the goal of making the same kind of genetic repairs in human cells. The ultimate purpose of this would be the cure of human genetic diseases by reimplanting a large number of the patient's own cells after they had been repaired.

Vital to this long-range goal and more important for the immediate future, according to the leader of the research team, will be the technique's value for studying how genes are regulated in living cells of animals and humans. The precise mechanisms by which genes are turned on and off and otherwise regulated are largely unknown and represent one of the key areas of research in the chemistry of heredity.

Disastrous Effects

Genes are the basic units of heredity, governing all manner of traits from hair color to the proper functioning of the red cells in the blood. There are several hundred different genetic diseases caused by the failure of genes to function properly. The failure of one single gene among the many thousands in human cells can have disastrous effects on the whole person, causing death, mental retardation, physical deformity or other grave defects. Many such diseases are rare and unfamiliar to most people. Others, like the blood disorder sickle-cell anemia, are relatively widespread.

Dr. French Anderson of the National Heart, Lung and Blood Institute, said the technique offers the opportunity to use individual living cells as "test tubes" for study of gene regulation.

The technique makes it possible, for example, to insert a normal gene into one of two identical cells and insert an abnormal gene into the other so that the differences in function can be observed in great detail. Key aspects of the research reported at a symposium were only completed within the last several days.

In addition to Dr. Anderson the research team includes Dr. Elaine Diacumakos of Rockefeller University, a pioneer in developing techniques for injecting materials into individual living cells; and three research workers at the heart and lung institute; Lillian Killos, Linda Sanders-Haigh and Dr. Peter Kretschmer. The institute is a unit of the National Institutes of Health in Bethesda, Md. The report on the research was given at a scientific symposium sponsored by the University of Chicago's Comprehensive Sickle Cell Center.

Fundamental Chemicals

A gene is a piece of the fundamental chemical of heredity, DNA, or deoxyribonucleic acid. A single gene serves as the genetic instructions to tell a living cell to perform one single function such as the production of one specific enzyme. Attached to the gene are additional units of DNA that appear to have regulatory functions on the activity of the gene and the production of its characteristic product.

In recent years a new scientific technology called recombinant DNA research has emerged in which scientists are able to transplant genetic material from one cell to another and even from one species to another. The research reported in Chicago involves recombinant DNA technology, but differs from much of the other work in the field in that it involves the transplantation of individual genes into individual cells rather than exposing many cells to the genetic material and harvesting the few that accepted it.

These operations are done under a microscope. A hollow glass needle only about one one-thousandth of a millimeter in diameter is used to squirt the genetic material directly into the cell.

One such gene transplanted by the microinjection technique was one carrying the instructions for making an enzyme called thymidine kinase, which is vital to cell survival. This was injected in mouse cells that had been chosen for the research because they lacked the ability to make that essential enzyme.

The cells that were given injections of the normal gene survived and multiplied, showing that the foreign gene had in fact become a functioning part of the cell and did produce its characteristic product — the enzyme.

Another gene injected into the mouse cells was a human beta globin gene — one of the cluster of genes needed for production of hemoglobin, the red, oxygen-carrying pigment of the blood. This gene also functioned to a limited extent, Dr. Anderson reported to the symposium. He said complete function was not expected because the cells into which the genes were transplanted were not part of the blood-forming system and therefore presumably lacked the precise inner environment needed for the production of a blood product.

News Analysis

Moscow, Marchais Thwart PLO in West

By Ronald Koven

PARIS (WP)— Apparently at the behest of Moscow, the French Communist Party has created a major complication for the Palestine Liberation Organization's drive for respectability in the West.

The French Communists claimed in the newspaper l'Humanite last week that a party delegation that had just returned from Beirut had agreed with PLO leader Yasser Arafat on the time and place for a meeting between him and French Communist leader Georges Marchais, presumably in France.

There was no immediate confirmation from the PLO, which has been insisting that Mr. Arafat wants to come to Paris only at the invitation of French President Valery Giscard d'Estaing.

For the PLO, France is the key to broader acceptance by the nine members of the European Economic Community. Mr. Arafat has been acting as if a good relationship with Western Europe is the wedge he needs to force the United States to accord recognition of the PLO as a negotiating partner in a Middle East peace settlement.

But close observers of Middle East diplomacy say that the Russians have been showing increasing anxiety over Mr. Arafat's recent successes at making friends in the West. The Russians seem to fear, these observers say, that they will lose their hold over Mr. Arafat if he gains too many allies in the West. If Mr. Arafat could cloak himself in the mantle of France's prestige, few other European countries would be likely to resist him.

Visit to Turkey

The PLO leader visited Turkey last Friday at the invitation of Premier Bulent Ecevit. It was Mr. Arafat's first visit to a member of the Atlantic alliance. But he recently visited Spain and, during the summer, he met in Vienna with Austrian Chancellor Bruno Kreisky and former West German Chancellor Willy Brandt.

So the French Communist move appears designed to undercut the effective pressure Mr. Arafat had been applying on Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to be received in Paris. The French Foreign Ministry spokesman predictably said that it would be "very maladroit of Mr. Arafat to think that he could use [the French Communist invitation] to be received by French leaders."

Nevertheless, the Marchais invitation contains the risk that Mr. Giscard d'Estaing would finally invite Mr. Arafat rather than let the Russians get away with saying that France is not as good a friend of the Arabs as it claims to be. One possibility discussed here is for Mr. Giscard d'Estaing to meet Mr. Arafat during a tour the French leader is to make of the Gulf countries early next year.

If that happens, the French Communists can be expected to say that such a meeting was thanks only to their pressure tactics.

In Tandem

Mr. Marchais has recently become increasingly active in the conduct of a foreign policy parallel to the French governmental one. This was the case in his recent visit to Algeria that duplicated one by French Foreign Minister Jean Francois-Poncet.

While the French Communist Party is occasionally critical of Soviet human rights policies, it has been working in tandem with the Russians in foreign policy.

One of the reasons France has apparently been reluctant to let Mr. Arafat visit Mr. Giscard d'Estaing is that the French have been quietly improving their strained relations with Egypt, the odd man out of the Arab world. Improved French relations with Egypt are essential to many other French foreign policy objectives, especially in black Africa, where Egypt is perceived as a valuable ally against subversion by Libya's Moamer Qadhafi.

Libyan challenges to French interests in Africa have also given France a strong incentive to resume working with Egypt after a period of poor relations over French hostility to the Camp David peace accords between Egypt and Israel.

French Foreign Ministry spokesman Jean-Pierre Cabouat seemed to be reflecting a more moderate French view last week when he said, "We haven't condemned Camp David. We don't want to do anything to complicate it, even though we did not bless it."

Ghali Visit

Butros Ghali, Egypt's minister of state for foreign affairs, has visited Paris twice in recent weeks. On the second visit he brought a message to Mr. Giscard d'Estaing from Egyptian President Anwar Sadat.

Everywhere they move in Africa these days, the French seem to find the Libyans in their way, complete with Soviet arms. As one French official said, "When we switched our alliances in Chad and got together with the people in the north, we found the Libyans switching their alliances to people in the south, even though the northerners are Arabs and Moslems. Whatever move we make, the Libyans do its mirror image."

Libya and the Soviet Union were moving to prop Central Africa's Jean Bedel Bokassa before a French-supported coup ousted him.

In this context, Col. Qadhafi, perhaps Moscow's best friend in the Arab world, seems to be one side of a Soviet pincer movement to counteract France's drive to extend its influence in Africa and the Arab world. The other side of that pincer seems to be Mr. Marchais.

Civilians Said 'Executed' As Lebanon Feud Expands

BEIRUT, Oct. 10 (AP) — Tension heightened today in northern Lebanon after an obscure militia organization said that it had "executed" a number of civilians kidnapped two days ago in inter-Christian feuding.

Militia sources said that the victims were five men of the Zaghartan clan of former President Suleiman Franjieh. The "Revolutionaries of the North" organization issued a statement claiming responsibility for the reported executions.

Gunmen loyal to Mr. Franjieh quickly set up roadblocks and abducted more than 500 highway motorists and Christian villagers in northern coastal and mountain regions, militia sources said.

Zaghartans and the rightist Phalange militiamen have been kidnapping each others' followers for the last three days.

The Phalange-run Voice of Lebanon radio claimed that Zaghartan gunmen "executed" three pro-Phalange men at noon today.

Premier Salim al-Hoss called the feuding "tragic and heart-rending."

"Whenever a glimmer of hope looms, some tragic perpetration is committed and obstructs the will of state," he said after an emergency Cabinet session chaired by President Elias Sarkis.

Mr. Franjieh issued an ultimatum to the Phalangists that he would execute the Phalange supporters that his men had captured unless the Phalangists released Zaghartan detainees by mid-afternoon.

Fear of Cutbacks Expected To Force Rise in Oil Price

(Continued from Page 1)

pany, told a recent OPEC seminar in Vienna that an oversupply of oil could temporarily re-emerge next year if a world recession cuts demand for oil. The Organization for Economic Cooperation and Development has just lowered its forecast of Western growth rates next year to only 1 to 2 percent.

Even if oil demand falls, however, most forecasts of OPEC output are being lowered steadily. Saudi Arabia has made it clear that it will not maintain its extra output of 1 million barrels a day. The IEA, in its new figures for 1985, says Saudi Arabia will raise its exports only to 12 million barrels a day (instead of 15 million barrels a day). Kuwait, which just raised its prices by 10 percent, is expected to scale down production, perhaps starting next year. Iran, under its present government, will never pass its current target of 4 million barrels a day, IEA officials say.

Iran, presently producing about 3 million barrels a day, is "the wild card in the oil outlook," an analyst said.

Disturbances in Iran's oilfields are expected if the government purges the oil company of technicians because they worked there under the shah's regime, OPEC sources said. Hassan Nazih, just dismissed as head of the National Iranian Oil Co., had been instrumental in maintaining satisfactory labor relations in Iran's oil industry, where leftist influence is strong.

Oil Minister Ali Akbar Moinfar, who has taken charge of the company, has a reputation for being an uncompromising supporter of the Islamic clergy's more extreme ideas.

Although Iran says that foreign oil technicians will be recruited, few foreigners are interested, and a purge could eliminate the remaining Iranian technicians capable of handling Iran's fields, seminar participants said.

The Gulf outlook is also clouded by political friction between Iran and its Arab neighbors. Arab governments have been alarmed by some Iranian religious leaders' statements calling for revolution in the Gulf and claiming that Bahrain, an independent Arab island state in the Gulf, is part of Iran.

Iran has asked for help in improving its Arab ties from Syria, the only Arab government dominated by the Shiite Moslem sect to which Ayatollah Ruhollah Khomeini belongs. Iranian Premier Mehdi Barzagan has said that the Iranian revolution is not for export.

But Arab leaders in the Gulf are discussing possible measures to contain Iran, seminar participants said.

Police Intercept Sindona Missive To Rome Lawyer

ROME, Oct. 10 (NYT) — Italian police have intercepted a letter from Michele Sindona, the missing Italian financier, telling his lawyer that his health has deteriorated and that negotiations for his release should be sped up by all means.

The carrier of the message, a Sicilian contractor identified as Vincenzo Spatola, was arrested outside the office of Rodolgo Guzzi, the lawyer, in the center of Rome. Mr. Spatola has been charged with complicity in the still unexplained disappearance of Mr. Sindona.

The financier was reported missing on Aug. 2 from the Hotel Pierre in New York, where he had been living. Police initially were inclined to believe that he had fled voluntarily to avoid an impending trial in New York. More recently, authorities in Italy and the United States have begun to take seriously the possibility of a kidnapping.

The message was in Mr. Sindona's handwriting, according to the police. On the same sheet of paper was a typewritten message from the alleged kidnappers, but police have not revealed its contents.

Mr. Sindona has been charged with fraud related to the collapse of the Franklin National Bank, which he controlled. In Italy he faces charges involving the failure of Banca Privata, another bank that he controlled.

On account of national mourning, because of the passing away of India's great national leader, Mr. Jayaprakash Narayan, the Reception which was to be given by the Ambassador and Permanent Delegate of India to UNESCO and Madam Rasgotra on the 11th October, 1979, will now be held on Thursday, the 18th October, 1979.
The time and venue of the Reception remain unchanged.

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Low Flier at UN Says Jail Worth It If His Book Sells

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP) — Robert Baudin says that increased sales of his autobiography would make it worthwhile to go to jail for the near panic he caused yesterday by buzzing the United Nations building in a light airplane.

"Maybe now the book will sell," Baudin, 61, said when he landed at LaGuardia Airport. Authorities, fearing that Baudin would crash into the UN complex, had evacuated nearly 7,000 people from buildings in the UN area.

Baudin, an American who is an Australian resident, once pulled a similar stunt over Sydney in an effort to get a reduction of a 20-year prison term for counterfeiting. The sentence eventually was cut to five years.

His autobiography, "Confessions of a Promiscuous Counterfeiter," was published last April by Harcourt Brace Jovanovich. He said that the book sold fewer than 6,000 copies because the publisher did a "chop job" on it and failed to publicize it. He said he wants the book re-edited and rereleased.

Baudin was charged by federal officials charged with extortion in interstate commerce; conviction carries up to 20 years in prison. His pilot's license was taken, and the state charged him with aggravated harassment, a charge that is punishable by up to a year in jail.

Electric Power Cut For 3 Hours in Israel

TEL AVIV, Oct. 10, (Reuters) — All electric power was cut off for three hours throughout Israel yesterday because of a breakdown at the central generating station.

A spokesman for the Israeli electric company said that a turbine at the power station short-circuited, causing a number of power units around the country to break down. There was no suggestion of sabotage, he said.



Associated Press

MADE IN ISRAEL — On patrol in Haifa harbor, the three gunboats, armed with sea-to-sea missiles as well as conventional weapons, were manufactured from bow to stern in Israel.

Kim Asks U.S. Not to Support Regime

Seoul Foe of Park Says Revolution Builds

By William Chapman

SEOUL, Oct. 10 (WP) — South Korea's ousted opposition leader warned yesterday that without a peaceful transfer of power from the present regime the country may face a "second student revolution" or a situation similar to Iran's before the coup.

Kim Young Sam, who was expelled last week from the National Assembly by pro-government forces, said that sentiment is building against President Park Chung Hee's government and suggested that time is running out.

"This government has been in power for 19 years and I don't think there's any reasonable way they could explain to the people that they need more time in power," Mr. Kim said in an interview.

He also said that the United States should not support what he called the president's "dictatorial rule," but that he was not sure what U.S. officials should do to curb it. He specifically ruled out withdrawing any of the 35,000 U.S. troops stationed here, which he said are necessary to protect the country from North Korean Communist forces.

Mr. Kim was voted out of the assembly last week by pro-government legislators for a series of critical remarks culminating in a New York Times interview in which he called on the Carter administration to end support for Mr. Park's "minority dictatorial regime."

Mr. Kim and most members of his New Democratic Party assert that the expulsion was a revenge intended to remove the outspoken leader from a platform he frequently used to denounce Mr. Park.

It has produced a major political crisis in this country which Mr. Park has ruled for 19 years. The U.S. State Department expressed disapproval of the expulsion and recalled Ambassador William Gleysteen for consultations.

Mr. Kim's followers, who include about two-thirds of the opposition party, are considering a mass resignation to protest his expulsion. Mr. Kim said yesterday that he is urging them not to resign but to press the anti-Park movement within the assembly. A decision is expected Friday after a final party caucus.

Mr. Kim's reference to the possibility of a "second student revolution" has a particularly potent meaning in this country. It was a student rebellion in 1960 that led to the toppling of President Syngman Rhee and to a period of instability culminating in a military coup that put Mr. Park in office.

Late last summer, there were five large student demonstrations against the Park government in Seoul and one in a southern city, Taegu. Several were arrested in what was the first revival of sizable student protests in nearly a year.

Power Transfer

Mr. Kim said that a "second student revolution" or a situation like that in Iran could erupt unless a peaceful transfer of power is made from Mr. Park to a new government and there is an end to "repression" of dissidents.

As examples of the latest government clampdowns, Mr. Kim cited the government's strong steps taken against his own party since last summer. Its headquarters has been raided during a workers' protest inside, editions of its newspapers have been confiscated, and its editor and Mr. Kim's chief secretary have been arrested. Government leaders have indicated that Mr. Kim's critical comments could get him arrested. Any criticism of the government outside the halls of the National Assembly is prohibited in South Korea.

Now Mr. Kim's house is under constant guard. "Did you see the small police box at the end of the alley?" Mr. Kim asked a visiting reporter. "There is a 24-hour surveillance on all movements in this house. Can that happen in a democratic country?"

Three officers occupy the police box and watch traffic moving on the narrow street in front of Mr. Kim's home. His movements have not been restricted as have those of a former opposition leader and persistent critic, Kim Dae Jung.

The temporary recall of Mr. Gleysteen reportedly startled the government, which had not anticipated so strong an American reaction. He is expected to return next week.

North Korean Plot Alleged

SEOUL, Oct. 10 (UPI) — The National Police said yesterday that they had uncovered a North Korean plot to topple the government in Seoul, seized arms and explosives and arrested 20 of 74 persons involved. A hunt was begun for the remainder, many of them teachers and students who had been expelled for anti-government activities, police said.

They added that the group of plotters had been led by Lee Jae Min, 45, a former newspaper reporter, and had sought to instigate a public uprising against Mr. Park's government similar to the 1960 student revolution against his predecessor.

A raid in an apartment complex in Seoul Thursday was said to have netted 1,374 items, including dynamite, homemade grenades, rifles, knives and gasoline bombs. The group was said to have reported to North Korea on its activities and on the social and political situation in South Korea.

World Stock Prices Fall; Gold Rises, Dollar Drops

(Continued from Page 1)

and Mexico and the fear of the impact this may have on other producers.

Experts also stress the impact that Vietnamese boat people using gold to buy an escape have had on investors' attitudes in the Mideast, where events in Iran and Afghanistan have triggered feelings of profound anxiety.

The dollar ended lower against all major currencies today from yesterday and continued to ease in later trading in New York. The dollar in New York ended at 1.7752 DM compared to 1.7827 in Frankfurt and 1.5985 Swiss francs compared to 1.6123 francs in Zurich.

However, putting the moves in some perspective, a leading New York banker noted that at today's European closing the dollar was 0.63 percent off against the Deutsche mark since Monday, when it had risen sharply in reaction to the Fed's weekend moves. But today's closing of 1.7827 DM was still 2.5 percent above the level set Oct. 1 — the dollar's most recent weakest closing.

The point this expert was making was that the dollar had risen significantly after Oct. 1 on rumors anticipating U.S. support action, and the euphoric reaction last Monday may have pushed the dollar too high.

Foreign exchange experts also stress that it is wrong to think in terms of the dollar moving over the 1.80 DM-level — the current monetary unrest was triggered in mid-September when the dollar fell through what was widely perceived as its targeted floor level. A new trading range, taking into account the widely different rates of inflation of the two nations, is now in order, they say.

A leading Swiss expert, for example, puts this new range at 1.65 to 1.80 DM and 1.50 to 1.65 Swiss francs.

Most experts agree that, once the new U.S. measures begin to bite, the dollar should be enjoying a high standing in the exchange market, but they also agree that there is little likelihood of the dollar shooting very much higher.

Forex Research, for example, estimates the Bundesbank bought $8 billion in third-quarter support operations and will be looking for opportunities to unload most of this. This would help mop up the excessive liquidity it had to provide in buying the dollars and keeping the mark from depreciating significantly against the dollar would help restrain inflationary impulses from import (notably oil) prices.

In addition, many experts believe that the diversification of reserve assets already begun by central banks around the world is not a temporary phenomenon and cannot be reversed. In their view, the higher the dollar climbs the more selling there should be to take advantage of the improved conversion rates.

There apparently is some disappointment in both the gold and currency markets that the U.S. measures, however fine-tuned to address domestic economic problems, did not include any international measures. But most analysts regard the $30-billion defense package announced last November, and which so impressed the market, as measures dealing with symptom's of the dollar's weakness rather than its root causes.

The latest measures aim at controlling excessive credit formation which has been feeding inflation and will take some months before they begin to show any effects on the nation's price indexes.

Meanwhile, there is considerable uncertainty about the Fed's ability to achieve its new goal. "We're in the midst of a learning process ourselves," said Peter Sternlight, senior vice president of the New York Fed. "We have some objectives, but don't have fixed procedures at this stage," he told a news conference late yesterday. "I expect these to evolve in the weeks and months ahead."

He said that "we still plan to look at the federal funds rate, though — both because we think that funds market developments can give us useful information on the availability of reserves, and because within broad limits we do have some constraints in mind." But those limits are quite broad compared to the past, he said, declining to be specific.

Money-market analysts were questioning whether the Fed had not been caught by surprise by the record one-point increase yesterday in the prime rate of commercial banks to 14½ percent. Most experts expect that rate to climb to at least 15 percent and the uncertainty about how high short-term rates will climb is undoing the bond market.

IBM's record $500 million of seven-year notes carrying a coupon of 9½ percent and offered at 99.40 fell sharply today after syndicate restrictions were removed to 94⅝ bid-94¾ asked. The $500 million of 9¾ percent 25-year debentures, offered at 99⅜, fell to 94½-94⅞.

Analysts speculated that these price cuts could result in the biggest loss to Wall Street brokerage firms from any single securities offering in modern times.

Blood was also being spilled in the Eurobond market, where prices today were marked down sharply by 2 or more points. Rumors abound about dealing houses about to throw in the sponge, liquidating portfolios and quitting the business.

Castro UN Appearance

UNITED NATIONS, N.Y., Oct. 10 (UPI) — A UN spokesman announced today that Cuban President Fidel Castro will arrive tomorrow in New York and will address the UN General Assembly on Friday.

Wait Can Last 3 Years

Red Tape Deepens Despair Of Refugees in Thai Camps

By John Burgess

BANGKOK, Oct. 10 (WP) — Yang, 19, a Hmong hill tribesman who waited two years to go to the United States, tried to kill himself with a knife inside a squalid Bangkok way station for refugees. His precise motives are unclear. But his despair appears to have been heightened by his dealings with a resettlement bureaucracy that many refugees consider impersonal and arbitrary.

The attempted suicide took place inside Lumpini transit center, where Yang and five other family members had arrived in late July after receiving clearance to enter the United States.

In theory their stay in Lumpini should have lasted only a week or two while travel papers were issued and flight reservations fixed. But tuberculosis was discovered in Yang's mother and sister-in-law, and U.S. officials, following U.S. law, put the entire family on "medical hold." They would all have to stay put until the disease was treated.

Meanwhile, Yang heard rumors that the Thai government planned to put all Hmong refugees on boats and sink them at sea. Thailand has forcibly sent home some refugees and Yang appears to have believed this boat story. Already discouraged by two unscheduled months inside the crowded, prison-like transit center, he slashed himself deeply with a knife. He is still recuperating in a hospital.

Yang's case is an extreme example of the pain that the bureaucracy can inflict on persons wending their way through the resettlement process. In camps around Thailand, evidence of bureaucracy is abundant. Visitors are often besieged by persons clutching worn photocopies of applications and pleading for intercession with resettlement authorities outside the camps.

U.S. officials here estimate that about 40,000 of the 175,000 refugees in Thai camps have been there three years or more. But they argue that low quotas, not paperwork, are the most important reasons for the long waiting periods.

Thailand harbors large numbers of refugees who have entered the country by land from Laos and Cambodia, as well as smaller numbers of Vietnamese who have arrived by boat.

The augmented quotas that followed last summer's Geneva Conference on Refugees — the United States is accepting 6,000 persons a month from Thailand compared to 1,500 a year ago — have dramatically cut the time lag, U.S. officials say.

Before the conference a "well-qualified" refugee (one who had a relative in the United States or who worked for a U.S. or U.S.-supported agency in Indochina) faced a minimum of 14 months between registration and departure. Officials say that this period has been cut in half.

Nevertheless, refugee workers privately tell tales of bureaucratic ineptitude prolonging the resettlement process. Last month, for instance, too many persons were brought to Bangkok for processing and the city's three transit centers became saturated with what one official called "long-term medical holds."

To relieve the crowding, it was decided to send 800 of them to a camp 250 miles away. Many refugees were furious. Others, suspecting a plot to forcibly repatriate them as happened to 42,000 Cambodians in June, had to be cajoled into boarding the buses.

The refugee bureaucracy in Thailand has grown by fits and starts. It is coordinated by no single agency and is composed of disparate private and governmental groups that sometimes feud with each other and within themselves.

For example, Thai policy is that refugee resettlement elsewhere should be expedited. Yet, the Thai agencies that donated space for the three Bangkok transit centers have all petitioned for their return. Foreign refugee officials had to spend months negotiating an expansion of the Lumpini center, which the Thais wanted to turn into a gymnasium for cadets.

The local office of the UN High Commissioner for Refugees serves as a sort of employment agent for countries accepting Thais for resettlement, proposing candidates who meet standards the countries lay down. Yet, the United Nations has insufficient staff to register everyone in the camps and is not sure precisely how many people are actually there.

Giscard Gift Scandal Seen

(Continued from Page 1)

businessman with African interests, and two cousins: Francois Giscard d'Estaing, the president of the French foreign trade bank, who allegedly helped arrange French government subsidies to cover the cost of Mr. Bokassa's expensive coronation; and Jacques Giscard d'Estaing, the financial director of the French atomic energy council, which has uranium concessions in the Central African Republic.

A former French ambassador to the Central African Republic recently wrote that he saw French officials accept gifts of gold and diamonds while he was serving there from 1969 to 1971. There has been no official denial.

French opposition parties have called for a parliamentary inquiry into the government's role in Mr. Bokassa's reign and his relations with France.

Mr. Giscard d'Estaing has weathered earlier allegations of personal impropriety, including a Canard Enchaine report that he was involved in the stock market, but the latest incident, involving government machinery and arousing widespread political reaction, is likely to prove more difficult to weather.

Le Canard Enchaine and the three main opposition daily newspapers — Le Matin, L'Humanite and Liberation — suggested that the affair could become a "French Watergate." None of the daily newspapers that generally support the government, including Le Figaro, L'Aurore and France-Soir, made any reference today to the affair.

—JOSEPH FITCHETT

Hanoi Assails U.S., China

(Continued from Page 1)

were resettled, compared to the figure of 12,000 in June.

In addition, money for the Indochina program is considered no problem, largely because Japan has offered to pay half the costs. Furthermore, a refugee transit camp in Indonesia is holding 5,000 people, and a similar camp is expected to open at the end of November in the Philippines.

15,000 Flee to Thailand

BANGKOK, Oct. 10 (AP) — About 15,000 Cambodians fled to Thailand today to escape a Vietnamese mortar and artillery attack as the Phnom Penh regime conceded that more than half the nation's population was in danger of starving.

Thai authorities said that the refugees, many of them hungry, sick and exhausted, included about 5,000 troops backing the deposed premier, Pol Pot, and that Thai soldiers were trying to turn these men back.

Thai military officers said that the Vietnamese had fired more than 60 mortar and artillery rounds into a Pol Pot stronghold during the morning.

Thai troops went to the region, south of Aranyaprathet on the Thai-Cambodian border, to control the influx. The civilian refugees, mostly women and children, will be turned back into Cambodia once the area becomes quiet again, officials said.

The shelling and the exodus came amid predictions of a Vietnamese dry-season offensive to clear holdout Pol Pot troops from the mountains and jungles along the Thai border.

The last major exodus from Cambodia was in July, and tens of thousands were later pushed back across the border.

Phnom Penh's health minister, Chea Sim, admitted today in an interview with the official Cambodian news agency that more than half of the 4 million population of Cambodia was in danger of starving.

The figure is in accord with the estimate by international agencies of 2 to 3 million facing starvation, but never before supported publicly by the Vietnam-backed government in Phnom Penh.

However, Chea Sim condemned plans by Western relief agencies to give aid to the Pol Pot side. "This 'aid to both sides' does not fool anyone and must be stopped," he said, calling it a cynical attempt to meddle in his country's affairs and to bring aid to the Pol Pot troops.

U.S. Publishers Protest on Unesco

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (AP) — The American Newspaper Publishers Association has protested a decision to bar reporters from a Unesco conference on communication to be held here next month.

In a letter to Secretary of State Cyrus Vance, the association's general manager, Jerry Friedheim, urged that the conference be open to reporters.

"We recognize the diplomatic difficulties our government experiences in dealing with other governments which do not enjoy a free press in the private sector," Mr. Friedheim wrote. "But exclusion of the press from a governmental meeting is inappropriate in this country, where press freedom is a bulwark of individual freedom in our free society."

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This elegant hotel stands on the Boulevard de Waterloo in the equally elegant shopping area of Brussels, not far from the Grand Place. The top five floors have been styled by the well-known couturier Givenchy. All rooms have fine views. Dine memorably at the Roof Restaurant.

...laying Up Advantage

...Despa...Carter Sees Florida Vote ...i Camp...s Test of Kennedy Bid

By Hedrick Smith

...he crowding... WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT) — President Carter, taking issue ...d 800 of them... with Sen. Edward Kennedy and evi... ...s aswa... Maine... ently eager to play up an expected ...ous. Others, ...dvantage, said yesterday at a news ...forcibly re... ...nference that he regarded the out... ...ned to 42,000... ...me of the Florida Democratic ...e, had to be c... ...aucuses this week as the first sig... ...he house... ...ficant test of their relative ...bureaucracy a... ...rength.

...by five and ... Four days ago, the Massachusetts ...by no single ... ...enator, mindful of a growing ex... ...sed of disparate ...pectation that the Carter forces are ...rumental group... ...ely to win the majority of 879 ...l with each ot... ...ontested state delegates in Florida ...ves ...t Saturday, sought to play down ...That policy ... ...he significance of the Florida vot... ...flement closing. The first real confrontation, he ...edited Yet, the... ...serted, would come in Iowa next ...lonated space ...January, after the candidates were ...tration center ...fficially declared and had cam... ...on then return... ...paign organizations in place.

...fficials had to ... But Mr. Carter took a different ...ting an expans... ...tack yesterday. "I cannot predict ...mer which the ...he outcome of the caucuses," he ...n unused gymna... ...said. "I've seen no polls, have no ...face of the U... ...dication about what the outcome ...for Refugees ...ight be." But he asserted that ...mplacement ag... ...since this is the first test between ...ering Thais for ... ...myself and other candidates who ...ing candidates ... ...are also mounting an effort among ...is the communi... ...their supporters, it will be signifi... ...cant."

...United Nation... During the conference, in which ...ff to register ...seven of the 20 questions dealt with ...ips and is now ...he 1980 presidential campaign, Mr. ...many people ... ...Carter defended his wife's active ...mpaign role and affirmed plans ...o keep Vice President Mondale as ...is running mate.

...i Assa... ...China

...ed from Page 1 In response to other questions, he ...compared to ... ...seemed to go out of his way to de... ...June ... ...end and explain his administra... ...money for the ... ...on's record on such issues as un... ...is considered ... ...employment or policy toward mi... ...is become Japa... ...orities, evidently reflecting the ...half the cost ... ...judgment of his campaign advisers ...ypee transit ... ...that heretofore he has not effective... ...olding 5,000 ... ...gotten across his achievements to ...camps is expe... ...American voters.

...ed November ...

Early Battleground

Yesterday morning, the presi... ...ent's campaign manager, Tim ...Kraft, also sought to exploit the ...oped-for victory in Florida by in... ...isting that the Draft Kennedy ...ee to Thailand ...novement had originally picked ...Florida as an early battleground, ...had attracted heavy out-of-state ...campaign contributions and some ...out-of-state political help, and ...could not at this late date discount ...he importance of the result.

...Cambodians f... "We didn't exactly hype this par... ...e to escape ... ...icular contest," Mr. Kraft said. ...Penh regime ... "The expectations on the other side ...than half the ... ...were ambitious. They were going to ...beat the president in the state next ...to his home state."

But with the advantage of an in... ...cumbent president's power, the ...backing of the Florida Democratic ...Party leadership, and the resources ...and guidance of a national cam... ...paign organization, the Carter camp ...has gone on the offensive against a ...Kennedy effort that lacks a de... ...clared candidate or a national cam... ...paign organization.

"Caucuses are a rather rigorous ...test of organizational ability and ...grass roots appeal," Mr. Kraft as... ...serted. The Florida voting on Satur... ...day, he added, would give the ...Carter campaign a chance to rebut ...the public opinion polls and prove ...that the president was not a lame ...duck without popular support.

More broadly, Mr. Kraft suggest... ...ed that in the regular political pri... ...maries early next year he expected ...that Mr. Kennedy would do better ...in the Northeastern states, Mr. ...Carter in the Southeast and that ...Midwestern states like Illinois and ...Wisconsin could become a crucial ...testing ground in early spring.

Defensive Kidding

At the news conference, when a ...reporter cited some of Mr. Kenne... ...dy's criticism of Mr. Carter's leader... ...ship and the president's speech in ...mid-July about the presence of a ...*national malaise*, the president in... ...terjected kiddingly though some... ...what defensively: "Is this a cam... ...paign speech for him?"

The president was also quick to ...rebut any suggestion that his wife, ...Rosalynn, might be taking "too ...high a public profile" in his cam... ...paign.

"In 1976 and also in 1970 and ...1966, 1962, when I've had my other ...campaigns, Rosalynn always played ...a substantial role," Mr. Carter said. ..."I would imagine that she would ...continue that as long as she and I ...are a fair partnership and I'm in ...politics. But I don't think her pro... ...file is too high."

Although he lamented the early ...start of the presidential campaign ...season, he seemed to relish answer... ...ing political questions and defended ...his decision to announce his own ...campaign plans on Dec. 4. "That's ...late enough to give me a chance to ...do what I can with this year's Con... ...gress," he said, "not too late to miss ...any filing dates if I decide to meet ...them."



United Press International

Commons' Speaker James Jerome, center, gets a friendly kick from Pierre Elliott Trudeau at opening of Parliament. Mr. Trudeau and Prime Minister Clark escorted the speaker to his chair.

Clark Avoids Quebec Issue in Commons

By Stanley Meisler

OTTAWA, Oct. 10 — The government of Prime Minister Joe Clark met with the Canadian Parliament for the first time yesterday and outlined its policies and programs in a ceremonial speech that omitted any reference to what may be Canada's most gnawing problem — the threat of Quebec separatism.

The omission seemed part of a deliberate strategy to try to dampen anti-federal feelings in Quebec by avoiding any appearance of federal confrontation with Quebec.

But the ommission was quickly ridiculed by former Prime Minister Pierre Elliott Trudeau, now leader of the opposition. The 59-year-old Trudeau, a Quebecois who has based his political career on an active denial of separatism, said that all Canadians know that the Quebec referendum on separatism "will be one of the most important subjects in the next six months."

Instead, Mr. Trudeau said, the speech promised that the Clark government would respect the diversity of Canada. "To talk about this as the way in which they are going to solve the problem of unity," Mr. Trudeau said, "to me is living in a fool's paradise."

No Surprises

Aside from its omission of the Quebec issue, the speech, which opened the current session of Parliament, had no surprises and merely restated many of Mr. Clark's policies outlined during the election campaign and by his government in its more than four months in office.

Mr. Clark's delay in meeting Parliament, the longest break between an election and a legislative session in this century, has become an issue in itself. The 40-year-old Clark has said his Progressive Conservative Party needed the time to take charge of the government after his May election victory had ended 16 years of Liberal Party rule.

The speech reflected Mr. Clark's view that the federal government has tried to encroach on provincial rights. "During the past four months," it said, "my ministers have made every effort to change the climate of federal-provincial relations which has prevailed in recent years."

The speech also said that the new government has initiated action to offer for private ownership the government-owned corporations "operating in areas where direct government intervention is no longer necessary."

Without naming it, this raised the issue of Petro Canada, the government oil company that Mr. Clark wants to sell. This decision has proven unpopular, and both Mr. Trudeau and Ed Broadbent, leader of the leftist New Democratic Party, intend to introduce Parliamentary motions of no-confidence in the Clark government.

Although Mr. Clark's party does not have a majority of seats in the House of Commons, he is expected to defeat both motions with the help of the small Social Credit Party.

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Carter Names 2 Envoys

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI) — President Carter will nominate Robert Oakley to be ambassador to Zaire, replacing Walter Cutler, and Anne Forrester Holloway to be ambassador to Mali, replacing Patricia Byrne, the White House said today.

Money Bill Tied to Abortion, Raises

House Moves to End Impasse on Funds

By Marjorie Hunter

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (NYT) — Seeking to break a deadlock with the Senate, the House passed separate appropriations bills yesterday, one including strict limitations on abortions, the other providing a 5.5 percent raise for members of Congress and top federal officials.

The carefully devised strategy was designed to isolate the emotional abortion issue so as to clear the way for quick action on funding federal departments and agencies that are running out of money.

But it was uncertain last night whether the Senate would go along with the House. The Senate Appropriations Committee was to meet today to discuss the matter.

Seldom in recent years have the Senate and House found themselves caught up in such a tangled web, involving such seemingly unrelated issues as money to operate the government, raises for members of Congress and top federal officials and guidelines on use of federal funds for abortions.

The Senate and House have been deadlocked for weeks over two main issues in a crucial continuing appropriations bill:

First, the House insists on a 5.5 percent pay increase for members of Congress and top federal officials, while the Senate has twice rejected such an increase for members of Congress.

Second, the House wants to limit federal funds for abortions to cases in which the mother's life is endangered, while the Senate has twice insisted on more liberal language allowing abortions in cases of incest and rape and when prolonged physical damage can be incurred by the mother, as determined by two physicians.

Caught up in this impasse has been the continuing appropriations bill to allow federal agencies whose own money bills have not yet cleared Congress to continue spending at last year's levels during the fiscal year that began Oct. 1.

Yesterday, on its first day back from a 10-day recess, the House moved swiftly in hopes of breaking the impasse.

Passed by voice vote were two bills:

The first would allow federal departments to spend at last year's levels until Nov. 20, or until regular appropriations bills have cleared Congress. To this bill, the House attached a 5.5 percent raise for members of Congress and top federal officials.

The second bill, to allow the Department of Labor and the Department of Health, Education and Welfare to spend at last year's levels, includes the House's strict guidelines on money for abortions.

An effort by Rep. Norman Dicks, D-Wash., to substitute the Senate's more liberal abortion language, was soundly defeated, 234 to 162.

This would seem to indicate that the Senate-House deadlock over abortion will not be resolved soon, thus leaving the federal departments and agencies facing a severe fiscal situation.

If the Senate and House eventually agree on the 5.5 percent raise, congressional salaries would be boosted from $57,500 to $60,700.

Caribbean States Condemn Carter Over Cuba Issue

KINGSTON, Jamaica, Oct. 10 (UPI) — Jamaica and three other leftist Caribbean nations with close ties to Cuba have condemned President Carter for increasing military activity in the region over the Soviet troop issue.

Jamaican Foreign Minister P.J. Patterson released the communique for Guyana, Grenada, St. Lucia and his own country criticizing the U.S. military moves because they could "escalate tension and threaten the peace and stability of the region."

Mr. Carter, in response to reports of Soviet combat troops in Cuba, has ordered exercises at Guantanamo and the installation of a monitoring post at Key West, Fla.

The four governments told Mr. Carter not to have "any perception of the Caribbean as a sphere of influence of any great power" and said that the peoples of the area had the right "to freely choose their own political-economic systems."

The communique was dated last Saturday in Georgetown, Guyana, but was made public yesterday in Kingston.

Quake Hits Guatemala

GUATEMALA CITY, Oct. 10 (UPI) — An earthquake measuring 8 on the Mercalli scale of 12 rocked southern Guatemala yesterday, injuring at least two persons and demolishing 35 buildings, authorities said.

Violent Crimes Increase in U.S.

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI) — There was a 13 percent increase in violent crimes in the United States during the first half of this year compared to the same period last year, the FBI announced yesterday.

An FBI spokesman said that while violent crimes — murder, rape, robbery and assault — went up by an overall 13 percent, the largest single increase was in robbery — 15 percent.

Rape and assault each showed an increase of 11 percent. Murder rose by 9 percent compared to the first six months of last year. In property crimes — larceny, burglary, and motor vehicle theft — the overall increase for the period was 9 percent compared to last year.

High Court Rules for Bell, Civiletti Over Trotskyists

By Jim Mann

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 — Former Attorney General Griffin Bell and his successor, Attorney General Benjamin Civiletti, won the final round yesterday in their lengthy battle to avoid being held in contempt of court for refusing to turn over files on FBI informants to the Socialist Workers Party.

By a vote of 6 to 3, the Supreme Court decided to let stand an appeals court decision that overturned an unprecedented contempt citation against Mr. Bell. The appeals court decision requires that some less drastic means be found to punish the Department of Justice for refusing to turn over the FBI files.

U.S. District Judge Thomas Griesa had cited Mr. Bell for contempt in July, 1978. It was the only time that a U.S. attorney general had been held in contempt of court. The justices' action yesterday removed the last possibility that the contempt citation would be allowed to stand.

Justices Byron White, William Brennan Jr. and Thurgood Marshall dissented, saying they believed that the court should have agreed to decide whether the appeals court had any legal authority to overturn Judge Griesa's contempt citation.

Trotskyist Group

The Socialist Workers Party, a Trotskyist group, is suing the FBI, Mr. Bell and several other government agencies and officials for $40 million, alleging that the federal government carried on a decades-long campaign of illegal harassment against the party.

In early phases of this lawsuit, the Department of Justice confirmed that the FBI had had more than 1,300 unidentified informants providing it with information on the Socialist Workers Party over the past four decades.

Attorneys for the party sought to examine those files, but the FBI refused, saying its relations with informants were privileged and exempt from disclosure.

In 1977, Judge Griesa rejected the FBI's claim of privilege, and ordered the Department of Justice to turn over its files on 18 representative informants to attorneys for the party who were themselves ordered *not to make the files public.*

The Department of Justice sought unsuccessfully to appeal Judge Griesa's order. When those appeals failed, Mr. Bell announced last year that he would simply refuse to comply with the order. Judge Griesa then cited him for contempt.

Last March, the U.S. Court of Appeals for the Second Circuit vacated Judge Griesa's contempt citation and told the judge he must consider imposing other forms of punishment against the Department of Justice.

Yesterday's action does not end the dispute. The party's lawsuit is still before Judge Griesa and is still expected to go to trial, probably some time next year.

In the meantime, a former chief judge of the New York Court of Appeals, Charles Breitel, has been appointed to review the FBI's files on 17 informants. He will submit a report to Judge Griesa on whatever relevant material the files contain.

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Senate Panel Votes U.S. Oil Windfall Tax

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (UPI) — The Senate Finance Committee yesterday approved a 60 percent oil windfall profits tax rate for the majority of oil now being produced in the United States.

By an 11-to-7 vote, the committee approved an amendment by Chairman Russell Long, D-La., that would accept the 60 percent windfall profits tax rate approved earlier by the House. The tax rate would apply to tier two oil, which is crude from properties that started production after 1972. Because it is the same as approved by the House, the action has no revenue impact on the bill.

Senate Strikes Restrictions On World Aid Bank Funds

By Richard L. Lyons

WASHINGTON, Oct. 10 (WP) — The Senate sided with the administration yesterday in opposing restrictions on contributions to international lending institutions as it began voting on the annual foreign aid appropriation bill.

For the third year in a row the House had approved a series of amendments denying U.S. aid "directly or indirectly" to Vietnam, Cuba and several other nations.

The World Bank and other international lending institutions said that if this language remained in the bill and became law they could not accept any U.S. contributions because they are forbidden to accept money that carries restrictions on its use.

In each of the last two years the Senate deleted these provisions from the aid bill and prevailed on the House to drop them. In a series of roll calls yesterday, the Senate by margins of 17 to 20 votes again deleted restrictions aimed at Vietnam, Cambodia and the Central African Empire (now Republic).

The Senate did vote 76 to 20 to approve a House provision barring aid "directly or indirectly" to Cuba, but by a later vote of 50 to 44 struck out the words "or indirectly." This had the effect of exempting U.S. contributions to the World Bank from any restrictions. To leave in the word "indirectly" could lead to the death of the World Bank, aid advocates said.

By a vote of 58 to 39, the Senate upheld House language barring direct aid to Mozambique, but the president could waive the prohibition in the national interest.

Sen. Daniel Inouye, D-Hawaii, floor manager of the bill, pleaded with the Senate in each case to delete the restrictions so as not to tie the president's hands in the conduct of foreign policy.

The bill before the Senate provides $8.4 billion in foreign aid for the year that began Oct. 1. The administration had asked for $9.3 billion and the House voted $7.7 billion.

N.Y. Mayor Orders Radio to Put Clients of Prostitutes 'in Stocks'

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (UPI) — Mayor Edward Koch, in an effort to reduce prostitution, yesterday ordered the city radio station to begin broadcasting the names of men convicted of soliciting or patronizing prostitutes.

The mayor said that he was concerned by what he called the unequal treatment by the courts of prostitutes and their clients. He said that he believed that public pressure could be applied to both.

"I believe that the best way to deter people from committing some crimes — not all crimes — is to bring public pressure and attention," Mayor Koch said. "You know, in the old days the Pilgrims put people in stocks and people would pass by and say, 'Look at that guy, he's in the stocks. He must have been with a prostitute,' " he said.

"That deterred people. Who wants to be in the stocks? We're not allowed to put people in stocks anymore so instead what I'm going to do is focus public attention by putting their names in stocks," he added.



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The Monza is a totally unique automotive concept. Its sporty dynamism distinguishes it from mere high output sedans, while its spacious interior goes far beyond that found in existing examples of the sporty coupé genre. It is amazing how successfully the Monza combines these seemingly contradictory qualities within its elegant, aerodynamic shape.



The Monza provides comfortable seating for five adults. When its rear seat back is folded forward, the car becomes a two seater of exceptionally generous luggage capacity.

The Monza's highly-refined in-line six cylinder engine (available in 2.8 l and 3.0 l carburated or 3.0 l L-Jetronic fuel-injected versions) effortlessly develops more than enough power for active, high-performance driving.

Newly available is an optional 5-speed manual transmission whose top gear lowers engine revolutions at a given road speed and thereby further reduces fuel consumption and mechanical wear without affecting maximum top speed.

As a result of its exemplary basic concept, its spacious interior as well as its sophisticated engineering, the Monza disproves the notion that an automobile must be either just sporty, on the one hand, or merely roomy and comfortable on the other. Both Monza versions – Monza and Monza C – represent the genuine synthesis of these two ideals.

Monza C with S-package featured in illustration.

MONZA

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News Analysis

Britain Moving to Modernize Military

By Drew Middleton

LONDON (NYT) — Defense Minister Francis Pym says a military threat from the Soviet Union demands an increase of 3 percent in the next British military budget. He believes, he says, that there is "a very good chance of achieving it."

Mr. Pym's remarks to reporters recently illustrated the radical change in the British attitude on arms that has taken place since the Conservatives assumed power earlier this year. There is wider recognition of the scope of the danger to Western Europe from the Soviet expansion in nuclear and conventional arms, and, he says, "there is a clear intention and resolve to fulfill in real terms" the 3 percent increase in military spending agreed on by NATO in 1977.

The drive for modernization and a possible expansion of military forces is headed by Prime Minister Margaret Thatcher, Foreign Secretary Lord Carrington and the defense minister. A senior government source said the Conservatives had been encouraged by growing public support.

The military budget presented by the Labor government in February amounted to £8.56 billion, equivalent at the time to $17.1 billion. The Thatcher government added 400 million soon after assuming office, much of it going to increases in service pay to bring it into line with civilian rates. Officials said the country was devoting 4.7 percent of gross national product to the military, a higher percentage than that of any other member of the Atlantic alliance except the United States.

Despite pressing economic problems and inflation, the Conservatives remain pledged to a 3 percent budget increase in addition to the expenditures they announced after taking office.

The British find comfort in the fact that, except for the United States, theirs is the only country in the Atlantic alliance that contributes to what are known as all three legs of its triad: strategic nuclear forces, tactical nuclear forces and conventional land, sea and air formations.

The British contribution to the West's strategic deterrent is moving into a critical period. The 64 Polaris A-3 missiles in nuclear-powered submarines that constitute Britain's strategic nuclear force are nearing obsolescence. Within the next 12 months, the government will have to choose among a number of possible new strategic systems: a submarine-launched ballistic missile or a long-range Cruise missile launched from submarines, ground vehicles or planes.

The all-volunteer conventional forces are small, but the officials say that more than 90 percent is committed to the Atlantic alliance and that Britain, by geography, is indispensable to any coherent defense of Western Europe against a Soviet invasion.

The British Army, Navy and Air Force have a combined strength of 323,000, including 15,000 women. The total is less than half that of the U.S. Army. Over the last three years, even these scanty forces have suffered from a shortage of advanced equipment and losses in experienced officers and noncommissioned officers because of low pay.

This situation is changing partly because arms programs instituted by the Labor government are bearing fruit and partly because of the impact of the Tory government's drive to modernize and eventually expand the forces.

The government intends to buy 200 Shir-2 tanks, an export version of the British-built Chieftain that was ordered by Iran under the regime of Shah Mohammed Reza Pahlavi but was never delivered. The tanks, an improvement on the original Chieftain, with which British forces in West Germany are armed, have stronger armor, a 120-mm. gun and an advanced fire-control system.

The navy, its officers report, is the third largest in the world in major surface combat ships, of which it has 72. In addition there are 26 attack submarines, 10 of them nuclear-powered.

The air force's most important new weapon is the Tornado, a versatile plane developed and produced by Italy, West Germany and Britain that is suitable for day and night operations and for low-level missions. The British are due to acquire 385.

All three services suffer from a constant drain of trained men to civilian jobs. This year's pay increases have reduced the flow, but it continues to trouble commanders.



United Press International

OFF TO MUSEUM — One of the 5th-century marble maidens created to support the porch of the Erechtheum temple on the Acropolis awaits removal Tuesday to the Acropolis museum. Pollution has damaged the caryatids, but this one was renovated by a sculptor in the 1930s.

Days Were 9 Hours Long

Earth Spun Twice as Fast In Early Era, Expert Says

By Walter Sullivan

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT) — During the Late Precambrian Era, 1.5 billion years ago, the Earth is thought to have spun two or two-and-a-half times faster than it does now.

That rapid rotation, according to an Australian weather analyst, profoundly influenced climate — burying high latitudes beneath ice and severely limiting the regions where the early, one-celled life forms could evolve.

The day was only about nine hours long and hence there were, as noted in the current analysis, at least 800 to 900 days a year.

The analysis is presented in a recent issue of the British journal Nature by B. G. Hunt of the Australian Numerical Meteorology Research Centre in Melbourne. It is based on indications that the Earth's spin has slowed considerably over time.

A long-standing problem in seeking to understand the history of life has been why the one-celled organisms that appeared more than three billion years ago did not begin to evolve into higher life forms until about 600 million years ago, whereupon there was explosive diversification.

It has been suspected that before then the environment of the Earth was relatively hostile to life. The Hunt analysis blames much of this on fast rotation.

The slowing of the spin, and hence the lengthening of the day, as measured over recent centuries amounts to about 2.5 thousandths of a second per century.

Growth layers in fossil corals and bivalve shells from the Devonian Period, 375 million years ago, show that there were then more days in the year than now. The length of the year (in absolute time, rather than days) was presumably the same, apart from the very slight slowing of the Earth in its orbit, caused since then by a dragging effect of solar gravity. Hence, since there were more days during the year, the days must have been shorter.

To determine day length during the far more ancient Precambrian, before corals and bivalves had evolved, scientists have turned to layered formations known as stromatolites. These were laid down by colonies of blue-green algae and bacteria living in a marine environment. Under high magnification the daily growth layers can be identified.

They seem to vary according to the annual cycle of seasons in that era and the tides that reached their maximum twice a month. Stromatolite analyses, such as those on which Mr. Hunt bases his argument, have been done on the Biwabik formation in Minnesota and the Bulawayan formation in Zimbabwe Rhodesia.

He has run a computer simulation of atmospheric circulation on a fast-rotating Earth and has found that north-south air movements would be far weaker than on the present Earth. It is such motions that today carry heat away from the equator and make temperate the mid-latitudes.

Oceanic circulation would also have been weaker, Mr. Hunt believes, reducing heat transfer away from low latitudes, such as that performed now by the Gulf Stream.

Furthermore, if, as suspected, the tilt of the Earth's spin axis was less than today, seasonal changes would be weakened and summers at higher latitudes would be less warm. The stage, Mr. Hunt believes, was thus set for a prolonged ice age.

The gradual slowing of the Earth's spin is blamed primarily on lunar tidal drag. The moon's gravity pulls on the Earth's tidal bulge, slowing the planet's spin. At the same time, the bulge of the Earth pulls on the moon, increasing the moon's orbital velocity and hence the radius of its orbit. Over geologic time, therefore, the moon's distance from the Earth has steadily increased.

In El Salvador

U.S. Firm Accepts Kidnappers' Deman

By Joseph B. Treaster

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT) — In response to the demands of leftist guerrillas who kidnapped two of its employees late last month in El Salvador and are holding them, Beckman Instruments Inc. of Fullerton, Calif., has agreed to pay for the publication of a long political statement in newspapers in the United States, Central America and Europe, a spokesman said yesterday.

The statement, described as a proclamation of the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers and calling for a halt to "the represssion of the Salvadorian dictatorship," is appearing as an advertisement covering two pages in today's editions of The New York Times and the Los Angeles Times.

William Gregory, a spokesman for Beckman Instruments, which makes precision medical, scientific and industrial instruments as well as chemicals and electronic components, said that the statement would appear in equivalent advertising space in newspapers in Central America and in several European countries in the next few days. He would not say how much the company was spending to meet the guerrillas' demand.

With the publication of the advertisements, Mr. Gregory said, "We expect that they will release our people safely." There were no other demands, he said.

The two businessmen, Dennis McDonald, 37, the manager of APLAR, a subsidiary of Beckman Instruments, and Fausto Bucheli, 41, an engineer who had been visiting from the company's headquarters in California, were kidnapped on Sept. 21 as they were riding in a company van not far from their plant at the San Salvador airport.

Driver Killed

Their driver and bodyguard, Jose Luis Paz Tratara, was killed in the struggle. The businessmen reportedly were not hurt.

Mr. Gregory said that the guerrillas made their demand for the advertising space last week.

A U.S. State Department official said that "very little is known" about the Revolutionary Party of Central American Workers. He said that the name of the organization had surfaced in recent months but that its size and affiliations with other revolutionary groups were not known. The official said that there had been no previous reports of the organization's having been involved in kidnappings or acts of violence.

Late last year, many foreigners were reported leaving El Salvador after a foreign executive and a priest were killed and four other executives kidnapped by guerrillas.

By early this summer, according to opponents of the government, more than 125 persons opposed to the regime had disappeared or been kidnapped and hundreds of others were believed to have been killed by the authorities. As a result there have been protests from such groups as Amnesty International and the Inter-American Human Rights Commission.

One of those kidnapped late last year was the manager of the Philips subsidiary in San Salvador, Frits Schuitema. Mr. Schuitema was freed after his company had a guerrilla statement published in newspapers around the world paid a $1-million ransom.

They said that bombs were planted yesterday in the Industrias Manufacturera de El Salvador factory in eastern San Salvador. The explosions were followed by a fire, they said.

The factory, which exported men's and women's clothing to the United States, had been financed primarily by U.S. investors until it went bankrupt after a series of workers' strikes and occupations by leftist political groups, officials said.

Factory Bombed

SAN SALVADOR, Oct. (UPI) — A clothing factory nanced primarily by U.S. ca was bombed and burned to ground yesterday, apparently political reasons, officials said day.

Obituaries

John Nicholas Brown, 79 Family Founded Universit

PROVIDENCE, R.I., Oct. 10 (UPI) — John Nicholas Brown, 79, a multimillionaire descendant of the founders of Brown University, died last night, apparently of a heart attack.

Susan Heitman, a Brown University spokeswoman, said that Mr. Brown died while on board his yacht in Annapolis, Md.

Mr. Brown and his wife had been in Washington to celebrate the birthday of their son, J. Carter Brown, director of the National Gallery of Art.

Mr. Brown was born in New York on Feb. 21, 1900. He was graduated magna cum laude from Harvard University in 1922 and received a master's degree from Harvard in 1928.

In the 1930s, Mr. Brown built a house of glass — he called it "Windshield" — on Fisher's Island, N.Y. That led to the island bec ing populated by the rich, who 200 estates on the eastern thirds of the island.

Brown University was named Mr. Brown's great-grandfather, cholas, a manufacturer and phi thropist who extended the inte tionally known mercantile busin of his father, also named Nichol

Rhode Island political leaders day expressed grief over Brown's death.

Sen. Claiborne Pell, D-R.I., s "I have known, admired and the greatest affection for Brown ever since I was a child was a wonderful gentleman w epitomized the qualities so many us lack."

Gov. Joseph Garrahy said, "I saddened to learn of the death John Nicholas Brown, one Rhode Island's most distinguish citizens."

New Yorker Columnist 'Audax Minor' Is Dead

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT) — George Francis Trafford Ryall, 92, known as Audax Minor to more than five decades of readers of the New Yorker magazine, died Monday in a nursing home in Columbia, Md. He had lived in Ellicott City, Md., in recent years.

Mr. Ryall wrote his last racing column for the magazine on Dec. 18, 1978; his first column appeared in the magazine on July 10, 1926.

"He was the writer of longest record at the New Yorker," William Shawn, the magazine's editor, said yesterday. "That is, he wrote in an unbroken period for 52 years, beginning in the second year of the magazine's existence.

"He was the oldest member of the staff, still writing at 91, and one of our most distinguished writers. He was read widely by those who had no knowledge of racing, as well as those who knew it intimately."

Mr. Ryall, who was born in Toronto, began writing his column while a reporter for the World, a New York newspaper whose editor in chief, Herbert Bayard Swope, was said to have run it from the race track. To avoid having his by-line appear in two publications, Mr Ryall came up with Audax Minor, name inspired by the celebrated Ar thur Fitzhardinge Berkley Portman who wrote about racing in Britain under the name of Audax Major.

Mr. Ryall also wrote several pro files for the magazine, including on on Alfred Vanderbilt, a son of Cor nelius Vanderbilt who was a note horse breeder, and another o Hirsch Jacobs, a horse trainer. H also wrote about polo, motor ca and men's fashions for the mag zine, but, more often than not, hor es became the peripheral, if not th main, theme of whatever he wrote.

Moscow Refuses Visa To Soviet Soprano

AVIGNON, France, Oct. 10 (AF — The Soviet Union has refused permit soprano Reni Penkova come here next month to sing Verdi's opera Nabucco, a spoke man for the Municipal Theater a nounced yesterday.

He said that he did not know t reason for the refusal. The sopran had signed a contract for the perfo mances Nov. 2 and 4.

After 2-Year Hiatus

S. Africa Black Movement Slowly Revives

By Caryle Murphy

SOWETO, South Africa, Oct. 10 (WP) — After a two-year eclipse caused by the long shadow of police repression, South Africa's black movement hesitantly is resuming its political activities.

This renaissance, however, is plagued by the efficient dispersal and elimination of the movement's leadership through harassment, bannings and jailings. Two years ago last month the most articulate black consciousness spokesman, Stephen Biko, died in police custody and no one has replaced him as a national leader.

The first evidence of the movement's renewed political activity was a national conference early last month of the Writers' Association of South Africa, a black journalists' trade union that gave a resounding pledge of allegiance to the philosophy of black consciousness.

The Azanian People's Organization held its first national conference a few weeks later. Although it is not openly stated, this group appears earmarked to replace the Black Peoples' Convention, the spearhead organization of the movement that was banned along with 17 other black political groups in the government clampdown on black politics in October, 1977.

Soweto Group

Thirdly, in Johannesburg's black township of Soweto the ad hoc Committee of 10, headed by physician-politician Nthato Motlana, has launched a drive to transform itself from a small working group into a mass civic association.

Its role will be to pressure the government to bring about change, its organizers said. Although it will speak only for Soweto, it will encourage the formation of similar groups in other urban black communities, said Dr. Motlana, who has become the black consciousness spokesman for Soweto, a mantle that younger and more radical activists appear willing to let him wear for the time being.

There is a widespread commitment to black consciousness as a philosophy that, in the words of an Azanian People's Organization statement, is "a firm expression of the will of black people to participate fully in the power structure of democratic government [and] ensures a united effort toward changing the status quo." But there also is disagreement and lack of clarity on strategies and tactics to be used by the movement due to the overall leadership vacuum.

Dr. Motlana acknowledges these difficulties. "There are many people, including myself, who feel the days of protest politics are over. Having said that, if you ask me what possible scheme I have, I'd say I have none. I would be dishonest to suggest how I see blacks achieving liberation. I don't know — it's not for me to say," he told a local newspaper, adding later that "there is a lot of confusion about a lot of issues."

Complicating the movement's renewal task is the fact that it comes at a time when the government of Prime Minister Pieter Botha has embarked on a reformist course to eliminate racial discrimination in the economic and social spheres and allow some kind of localized political rights for blacks. By addressing the most glaring aspects of black discontent the proposed changes are meant to undercut the support of those in the black consciousness movement who are demanding fundamental political and economic change and, ultimately, black majority rule. The population of more than 26 million is 17 percent white.

Implicit in the government's reforms is the acceleration of the development of a black middle class whose vested interests will make it an ally of the whites in support of the white-dominated, albeit reformed, economic and political structures. For the black consciousness groups, this attempt to divide blacks along class lines strikes at the heart of their philosophy, which promotes unity on the basis being black.

To counteract this "middle-cla sism" as they call it, activists st that they will gear their organiza tional efforts to attracting gras roots support. They admit that th movement, dominated by universit educated blacks, has neglected thi group in the past.

Meanwhile, in a particularly sig nificant development, the followers of the movement who fled the coun try have established foreign-based offices of the movement, thus re solving a two-year debate in black consciousness circles on the desir bility of institutionalizing abroad movement whose goal always has been to spread "a way of thinking" among black people living in South Africa.

Defections

The decision to open external black consciousness offices was made partly in response to growing defections from the movement of more militant youths turning to South Africa's oldest black nationalist organization, the African National Congress. The group is committed to armed struggle as the only way of gaining black political rights and offers guerrilla training to South African exiles.

When it began 10 years ago on campuses of the black universities set up by the white minority government, the black consciousness movement was a philosophical and cultural rejection of white attitudes and lifestyles. It was an affirmation that "black is beautiful" in order "to defeat the one main element in politics which was working against [blacks]: a psychological feeling of inferiority that was deliberately cultivated by the system," according to Mr. Biko.

It gained its strongest support among youths and educated middle-class blacks in urban areas where generations of blacks had grown up in an industrializing society unrestricted by the tribal outlooks and loyalties that are still strong in rural areas.

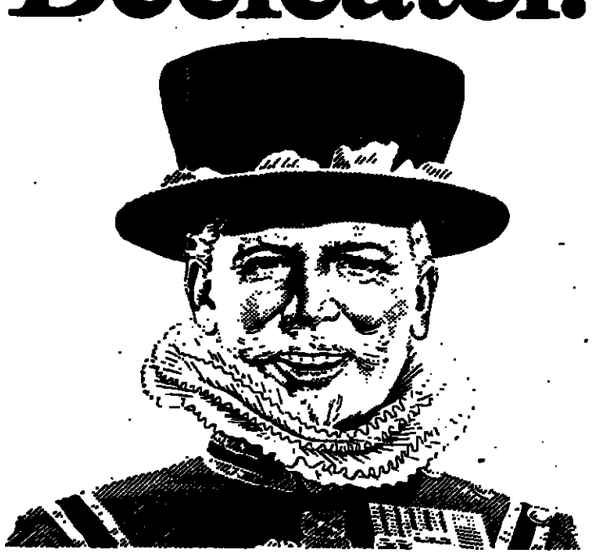
The black consciousness movement was the only vehicle around in 1976 and 1977 that could harness the anger and revolt that erupted in black communities. But this role was cut short by Mr. Biko's death and the subsequent bannings of the organizations that subscribed to the black consciousness set of values.

Diamonds Destroyed In Athens Jet Crash

ATHENS, Oct. 10 (UPI) — Industrial diamonds worth $2 million were destroyed in the fiery crash of the Swissair DC-8 jet whose pilot was charged with manslaughter in the deaths of 14 passengers.

Police found most of the uncut stones, bound for Bombay and other Asian destinations, by combing through the wreckage of the plane, but they had been ruined by intense heat, an airport spokesman said today. Diamonds, the hardest substance known, burn at 850 degrees Fahrenheit. The diamonds were insured by Lloyds of London.

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The Verification Monster

Ever since the Senate Intelligence Committee's report on the new strategic arms treaty started coming into public view last week, a little minuet has been danced over the distinction between verifying and monitoring. Whether SALT-2 can be "adequately verified," in the commonly accepted yardstick, is ultimately a subjective question touching matters of confidence and intent as well as cameras in the sky, and one on which serious people may differ. But the questions of whether and how the treaty's controls can be monitored can be answered with some objectivity by people with respect for evidence.

* * *

So it is that some (but not all) of those who find flaws in SALT for other reasons have taken a certain comfort from noting that the Intelligence Committee does not pronounce on verification. It does not even mention the word. Pro-SALT people, meanwhile, have saluted the committee's unanimous findings that the treaty strengthens the U.S. ability to monitor Soviet weapons under the treaty's controls and that without SALT-2 the Russians could freely practice concealment and deception and make monitoring of the same forces more difficult still.

The tone of debate about the new report and indeed the progress of the whole treaty debate indicate that verification has been all but washed out as an issue on which final judgment of the treaty will be based. Even before this report came out, it was evident that opponents of the treaty did not wish to rest their case on this issue; nobody really has. The country, as well as the Senate, has been undergoing a certain education, in which the new report plays its part. Its main point is that the United States will be able to see more under the treaty's terms than it can see without it.

* * *

The altered understanding of the issue is evident on at least three levels. Awareness has grown of the sophistication of the U.S. technical means of monitoring Soviet programs. There is an awareness — the furor over Soviet troops in Cuba has helped here — of the need for improved analytic capability in the processing of intelligence and for political vigilance in overseeing collection and analysis. And a broad sense has developed of the pickle the United States would be in if, by rejecting the treaty, it licensed unrestrained Soviet concealment and deception in a strategic context newly inflamed by the rejection of the treaty.

This is not to say that, because the verification issue no longer looks like the monster it once did, the Senate has no further reason to look hard at SALT. But the monster has been, if not slain, then tamed.

THE WASHINGTON POST.

Who Might Pay for Zimbabwe?

Two issues seem to be blocking progress in the once hopeful London talks about a settlement in Zimbabwe Rhodesia. Both concern land. The black leaders of the Patriotic Front are resisting a British plan to limit for a period of 10 years Zimbabwe's power to take land from whites. And they complain about the proposed requirement that fair value be paid for all transferred property.

* * *

The 10-year restriction, designed to keep productive whites in the Zimbabwe economy, appears to be the least protection the British can offer to gain the approval of all key parties. But if the concern about compensation is as great as the Patriotic Front leaders say, this may be a timely moment for the United States to weigh in with a missing ingredient: money.

Americans have a vital interest but no formal role in this round of negotiations. The Conservative British government had made considerable progress with a draft constitution for Zimbabwe that would substantially narrow the privileged position that whites had carved out for themselves in the present *biracial regime of Prime Minister Muzorewa.* He accepts the proposed constitution, but many whites, apparently including former Prime Minister Ian Smith, do not. For their part, Joshua Nkomo and Robert Mugabe, the Front leaders, have focused on questions of land. The draft constitution pledges compensation for white property, payable, if needed, into a foreign bank account. But who would actually pay? As Nkomo tersely put it, "If the British talk of payments, they've got to say where the money is coming from."

Precisely that question was anticipated in 1976 when former Secretary of State Kissinger and Under Secretary William Rogers were seeking a settlement in Rhodesia. Among other things, they proposed a $1 billion trust fund for Zimbabwe's development, to be administered through the World Bank, with Americans providing one-fourth of the amount. Much of the money was meant to help blacks gain a fairer share of land without resorting to confiscatory policies that would drive out whites.

* * *

Money for land reform and compensatory payments to whites may not be the real obstacle in the London talks. But it cannot hurt for the United States to dispel one set of objections by reaffirming its readiness to support a Zimbabwe development fund.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

Uncle Sugar

Hey, buddy, can you spare a dollar? That's all the sugar farmers are asking this year from every consumer to provide added protection for the domestic sugar industry. But the farmers don't ask for voluntary contributions. They lobby Congress for higher price supports, as well as a direct cash subsidy from the Treasury. A vote on their current request is imminent in the House; we hope it has the stomach to say no.

It costs about 11 cents a pound to produce sugar in Latin America for sale in the United States — perhaps a nickel less than the average cost of growing sugar in the United States. A combination of tariffs and special import fees raises the price of foreign sugar to about 15 cents. But domestic cane and beet farmers are not satisfied with that. Senators from sugar states are pressing for at least 17 cents. It appears, however, that to get the bill through the House they would settle for the administration's offer of a support level of 15.8 cents (plus a half cent more from the Treasury).

The producers say they need the higher price support and subsidy to compete effectively with cheap Latin American and Filipino sugar. They may well be right in the sense that, unsupported, Southern producers would not find it profitable to grow sugar cane on marginal land; and many Northern producers of beet sugar would switch to other crops. They are right, too, that even though a lot of money is at stake, the cost of increased supports — spread out over the population — would not cut deeply into anyone's food budget. But there is still no good reason to bail out the industry.

Domestic sugar production is not vital to the national interest. Adequate foreign supplies will always be available to U.S. consumers, and the ease with which cane can be grown virtually anywhere in the tropics is adequate protection against the formation of an OPEC-style cartel. Moreover, even with tariff protection, sugar remains a relatively minor domestic crop. The 14,000 sugar farmers in the United States use fewer acres than the farmers who cultivate sunflowers. And they generate less than 1 percent of the revenues of the farm sector.

How, then, can sugar producers be making such a claim on consumers' wallets? The answer is that they are experienced harvesters in the fields of Washington. At the moment, the chairmen of both the Senate Foreign Relations and Finance Committees come from sugar states and their positions are well exploited. Almost no one in Washington really believes that sugar farmers are entitled to such federal largesse. But almost no one with the power to beat the sugar lobby believes that it is worth the fight.

* * *

Sugar is worth the fight — if only because it has become a symbol of the government's inability to deny inflationary subsidies to well-organized special interests. What's an extra dollar for sugar? No more than an extra dollar to keep out foreign tomatoes, or an extra dollar for high-priced union labor on federal construction projects. The trouble is, those dollars add up.

THE NEW YORK TIMES.

In the International Edition

Seventy-Five Years Ago

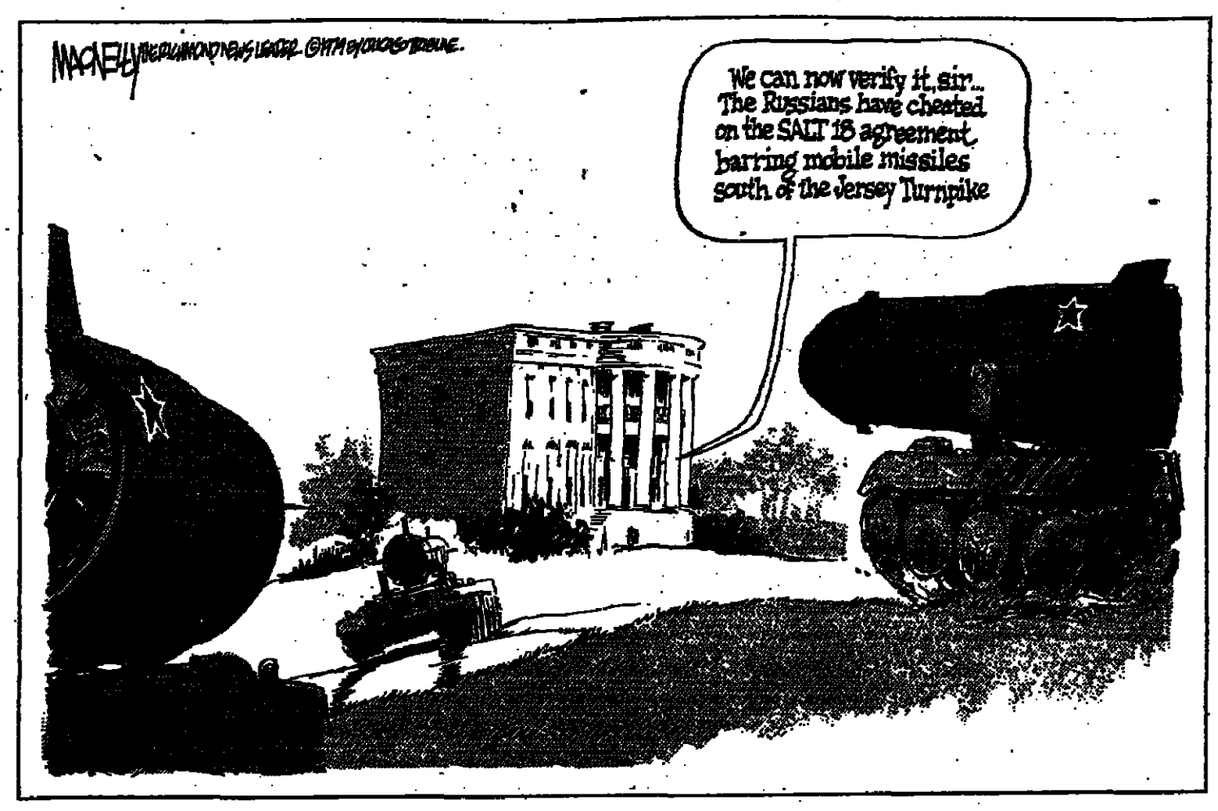
October 11, 1904

DETMOLD, GERMANY — A mass meeting of the inhabitants of the principality of Lippe has protested against the Kaiser's telegram, in which he refused to recognize Count Leopold of Lippe as regent, and gave orders that the troops in the principality should not swear allegiance to him. If he persists in his constitutional attempt to impose his dictatorship on the principality, the Kaiser runs the risk of creating a spirit of opposition in the federation of German states. Otherwise, he may have to swallow a reminder that the tiniest of those federated states is the equal of Prussia when its internal affairs are in question.

Fifty Years Ago

October 11, 1929

LONDON — No longer will the telephone operator's "No reply" face callers in this country. If there is nobody home, an invention just perfected by Louis Blattner at Elstree, the British "Hollywood" just outside of London, functions in the absence of the subscriber. It takes down the message, provided the necessary attachment is connected to the telephone, and records and files the entire telephonic conversation of both parties, together with intermediate remarks by operators or busybodies on the wrong line. Now, for instance, housewives may ring up the grocer at midnight, leaving an order to be delivered in time for breakfast.



Pressure Mounts on Kennedy

By James Reston

WASHINGTON — The Federal Reserve Board's stern anti-inflation measures have pleased a lot of people, maybe even President Carter, but with their threat of more unemployment in an election year, they are putting new pressures on Sen. Edward M. Kennedy, D-Mass., to get into the presidential race earlier than he had planned.

The pressure was building up anyway, with Carter and his wife challenging Kennedy to the battle, but it is coming down on the Massachusetts senator now from two other sources:

The first is from many of Kennedy's Democratic colleagues in the Senate who must stand for re-election next year and who fear that they may be defeated with Carter at the top of the ticket and the poor people at the bottom of what is politely called "a corrective economic recession."

The second pressure on Kennedy is coming from his native New England, the Middle Atlantic states and the industrial states of the Middle West, which have been losing people, jobs, federal government contracts and political influence to the Sun Belt states of the West, Southwest and the South, and are looking for someone who may be able to stop the bleeding.

The Democrats in the Senate are probably more anxious about the 1980 elections than they need be. At the present time, they have a 58-41 majority in the Senate (with one independent), which ought to be fairly safe.

But they have a special problem next year. Of the 34 members of the present Senate whose terms expire in 1981, 24 of them are Democrats and only 10 are Republicans. Of these 24 Democrats now ending their terms of office, two of the most prominent — Abraham A. Ribicoff of Connecticut and Adlai E. Stevenson of Illinois — have decided not to seek re-election; two have endorsed Carter for a second term — Thomas F. Eagleton of Missouri and Herman E. Talmadge of Georgia, and two others — Ernest F. Hollings of South Carolina and Wendell H. Ford of Kentucky — are leaning toward Carter. But three other senators — George McGovern of South Dakota, Mike Gravel of Alaska and John A. Durkin of New Hampshire — have said publicly that they are looking for another Democratic candidate next year — and all the rest are waiting to see what happens.

No Enthusiasm

This is not precisely a demonstration of wild enthusiasm for President Carter. Even the Democratic assistant majority leader in the Senate, Alan Cranston of California, who might have been expected out of party duty to support Carter but who is up for re-election, has announced his neutrality.

Even when John Kennedy took over the White House at the start of the 1960s, he was concerned about the sickness of many of the traditional industries of his native New England. And while that part of the country has made a partial transition from manufacturing to services such as computers, high technology and small-scale light manufacturing, it is still a scrappy economy losing economic and political influence to other parts of the nation.

So much so that in September, 1976, the 213 congressional representatives from 18 Northeastern and Midwestern states formed a coalition on Capitol Hill to study their common problem and devise ways to deal with it.

Their studies didn't reassure them. Among their conclusions were the following:

- Almost 90 percent of the nation's population growth between 1970 and 1977 has been outside the Northeast-Midwest region.
- The Census Bureau projects that the population of the South and West may grow at three times that of the Northeast-Midwest region between 1975 and 2000.
- If current population trends continue, the Northeast and Midwest will lose 10 seats in the U.S. House of Representatives after the 1980 Census.
- For every new nonagricultural job gained in the Northeast and Midwest between 1970 and 1977, the South and West gained three.
- Northeastern and Midwestern states lost nearly 750,000 manufacturing jobs between 1970 and 1977.
- Unemployment in the Northeast and Midwest was as high as 125 percent of the national average in 1977.

Weak in South

Despite these figures, Kennedy clearly does not want to run for the presidency as a regional candidate, but the Irish are nothing if not loyal to their native turf, and Kennedy knows where he is strong and where he is weak.

He is weak in the South, and like Franklin Roosevelt in 1932 and his brother John in 1960, he needs a coalition of big electoral states, including Texas, if possible. This may be one reason why there is so much talk here in Washington these days about the possibility of Kennedy seeking Sen. Lloyd Bentsen of Texas as his vice presidential running mate — as Roosevelt chose Jack Garner and John Kennedy chose Lyndon Johnson, both from Texas, not because they were ideological buddies but because they were different and the Democrats needed the electoral votes of Texas.

How the Democrats are going to put all these conflicting ideas and personalities together nobody knows. For President Carter demonstrated in his latest news conference that he is going along with the Federal Reserve Board on the proposition that inflation is the major threat to the nation, and Kennedy has lately been making speeches along the same line. But the price of heating oil is going to be high in New England this winter and a lot of people are going to be out of work.

Accordingly, Kennedy's friends in the Senate — and he has many more of them than either of his brothers ever had, for he has been there now for 17 years — are urging him to stop the Hamlet act and get going. And the Northeastern and industrial Midwestern states are worried about the future and many of their leaders are urging him to do the same.

These two pressures from home and the Senate obviously impress him, and he is probably not unmindful of the fact that if he ignores the appeals of his Democratic colleagues in the Congress and the anxieties of the people in the Northeast and the industrial Middle West in 1980, he may never get their support for any ambitions he might have in the election of 1984.

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As Brandt Takes Aim

By Jonathan Power

LONDON — Eighteen months ago Willy Brandt, the former West German chancellor, was asked to trade in his reputation as the father of Ostpolitik to be the founder of "Sudpolitik." As he had bridged the great divide between East and West, could he do the same for the North and South?

Brandt's response was to set up a commission of wise men and women to work with him — Pierre Mendes France, Katharine Graham, Edward Heath, Amir Jamal and Shridath Ramphal were among the elect. For many months the reports coming out of the commission suggested that it was going to be no more successful than its long line of predecessors in coming to grips with the complicated tangle of economic, political and military issues that crisscross the relationship of the rich North with the poorer South.

Other End

At one extreme were those members of the commission who looked at the booming successes of the Third World, like South Korea, Taiwan and Singapore, and wondered why the rest of the world simply could not follow their precept — let capitalism work its wonder. But they forgot that for every South orea there is a Brazil, for every Taiwan a Nigeria, where economic progress has made the poor more vulnerable and the cities more unmanageable.

At the other end of the Brandt commission were those who believed another reiteration of the stale well-worn shopping list of the "Third World bloc" if attached to to these high-blown names, would bring down the walls of Jericho. For a while, with the backing of the secretariat, the latter were in the ascendancy managing successfully to write a draft report that lock, stock and barrel reproduced the cliches, convoluted expressions and regurgitated verbiage from innumerable unread UN resolutions.

Where was Mr. Brandt, with the reputation for lifting the affairs of men onto another plane where the jargon of yesteryear is given short shrift, but where the impulse of man to have a fairer, more stable world pushes through in disarming crystalline clarity?

Only at the last hurdle, at the commissioner's meeting in Brussels this week, did it look as if the old Brandt was back in charge.

The Bretton Woods Conference of 1944, that established the great international financial institutions of the postwar age, is to be the commission's benchmark. Maynard Keynes wrote the basic Brandt script. Keynes with his tremendous foresightedness argued (alas, unsuccessfully) at the Bretton Woods that the International Monetary Fund and the World Bank needed a broader mandate than the one the Americans were suggesting.

Keynes wanted to replace gold and national reserve currencies with an international currency; to place the temporary liquidity of the nations with a surplus balance of payments to be automatically at the disposal of the deficit countries; and to set up a commodity fund for the stabilization of raw material prices.

New Plan

Brandt will call for a new Bretton Woods type of institution constructed on Keynesian lines — a world development fund. What will it do?

- General program lending for the medium term: At present, the IMF can lend only for the short-term. Its conditions are tough, it expects countries to put their balance of payments in order within a year or two. The World Bank for its part, limits its long-term financing to particular projects like dams or roads.

What is desperately needed, as oil prices rise and the West's coming recession wreak havoc with long-term planning, is a hefty dose of new lending, untied to a particular project or tight timetable. Then a developing country can properly adjust to its new burdens.

- Export credit financing for capital goods: In other words, an international export-import bank. This will enable the developing countries to get into the expensive and complicated business of selling industrial plants, locomotives and airplanes.
- Debt relief: There is a real danger that the pileup of short-term debts will become a constraining factor over the next decade. A new institution can work with the private banks, giving them the confidence to roll over debts or to reorganize them on a longer time schedule.
- A major step up in funding for the exploration of minerals and energy resources in the Third World.

To all this and more too, a world development fund would need a lending authority the equivalent of 50 billion special drawing rights. *Money like this is not likely to come* in large amounts from governments these days. The only way to obtain it would be by a mixture of raising money from the capital markets, from international taxation on such endeavors as sea-bed mining and the arms trade.

And finally from the limited creation of new SDRs. The latter means radical reform of the IMF. At the present, the IMF is geared to lending what few SDRs it has in proportion to the original quotas, which are calculated according to the past wealth of the industrialized countries. The IMF, Brandt will argue should begin to issue SDRs depending on a country's long-term future growth prospects.

Will the industrialized world buy such a radical concept? Why not? It has much to gain from the onward march of the developing countries — more markets, greater access to raw materials and if it lowers its trade barriers (another important Brandt point), less inflation.

Sometimes, once in a while, the world needs a mighty shove — a Brandtian gesture.

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Letters

Case for Jordan

The Washington Post's editorial "Hamilton Jordan's Choice" (IHT, Sept. 27) is disingenuous and manipulative. First, it links Alger Hiss with Spiro Agnew and Richard Nixon as guilty beyond any shadow of doubt. Actually, no doubts exist about the guilt of Agnew and Nixon, but doubts exist in many quarters — and have for years — about whether justice was done in the Hiss case. Historian Allen Weinstein's book, "Perjury: The Hiss-Chambers Case," was much publicized as being the last word in the matter (the word being "guilty"); but Weinstein's professional colleagues have dismissed his book as unworthy of notice because it suppresses and distorts a multiplicity of facts.

Second, The Post's editorial, under pretence of anticipating public reaction, intimates that since Hiss, Agnew and Nixon all proclaimed their innocence and were subsequently found guilty, Jordan's mere assertion of innocence sets up a presumption of guilt. That, the editorial maintains, will be the effect on many people's minds. But this is an obvious attempt to manipulate and it will probably not succeed. As one charge after another against him collapses, the public will probably conclude that Jordan is being set up for victimization in order to embarrass President Carter in his campaign for re-election.

MARGARET HALSEY.
London.

On Prepositions

Shame on William Safire (IHT, Oct. 8) for not checking the sources of Philip Henderson's contributions to his "Ten Perverse Rules of English Grammar," a practice the International Herald Tribune should not put up with.

According to my Bartlett, "This is the sort of English up with which I will not put" is attributed to Churchill, and more to the point, Berton Braley (Berton who?) produced "A preposition is a word you musn't end a sentence with."

I trust that this modest contribution is the kind of thing that you will be satisfied with.

FRANCIS M.S. PEEL.
Geneva.

Viewing Jackson And PLO

By George F. Will

WASHINGTON — The word "leadership" is on the lips of all serious citizens, and is used in reference to such people as John Paul II and Earl Weaver. (Weaver is manager of the Baltimore Orioles and is, in his field, infallible.) And Edward Kennedy is said to "look like a leader."

A Democratic senator with a flair for wishful thinking says, wistfully: "Maybe Carter had Kennedy's first term." Like many Democrats, the senator wants to believe that Kennedy has watched Mr. Carter, taken notes, and silently vowed not to make the mistakes he otherwise would have made. That would be easier to believe were it not that Kennedy's complaint about Carter *is that Carter has not been Ken*nedyesque, meaning ardent, in pursuit of policies they both favor.

Kennedy's talk about "leadership" may be a tactic for turning political talk away from the similarity of his and Carter's views. In the competition for the Republican nomination, too, the talk of "leadership" is incessant, in part because there are few discernible differences between the views of the leading candidates.

The word "leadership" also appears in another context. There is said to be a contest for "the leadership of black Americans." At least there is a contest to be anointed by the media as leader of those who seem to wish that more black Americans would think a little less about wretched schools, inadequate police protection, uncollected garbage and spotty bus service, and would get hot and bothered about Palestine.

Since the murder of Martin Luther King Jr., no person has stood forth as the predominant spokesman for black Americans. This probably is a sign of progress. Since the enactment of the civil rights agenda in the 1960s, the movement of blacks into the mainstream of U.S. life has proceeded far enough that blacks have a more rounded, complicated political agenda, and can no longer be regarded as a single-minded group with a single dominant spokesman.

Still, Jesse Jackson seems to aspire to that role, and it is reasonable to surmise that the resignation of Andrew Young set off alarm bells in Jackson's mind. Young in private life can be a potent rival. Jackson has scrambled to get in front of Young on the issue that draws the television cameras: the championing of the Palestine Liberation Organization.

The day newspapers carried photographs of John Paul II urging the Irish to shun the terrorism of the Irish Republican Army, many newspapers also carried a picture of Jackson embracing Yasser Arafat, head of the terrorist organization which is the moral equivalent of an especially vicious and powerful IRA.

In Beirut, Jackson announced that the PLO had agreed to a cease-fire in southern Lebanon. Someone must have then pointed out to him that this cease-fire had been negotiated and begun weeks before he arrived. So, later, he said that what the PLO had agreed to do was "strengthen" the cease-fire, whatever that means.

When Jackson is not exercising such leadership in Beirut and elsewhere, he runs Operation PUSH, an acronym coined by someone wonderfully deaf to satire. It stands for People United to Save Humanity. Christopher Swan of the Christian Science Monitor recently visited PUSH headquarters:

"In almost every office, corridor, and hallway, there are pictures of Reverend Jackson. The cover of PUSH's current newsletter bears a photo of him over the caption, 'The father of us all.' "

When God planted the U.S garden, he did not put Jackson among the shrinking violets. But if humility is a Christian virtue that the reverend is having trouble getting the hang of, he seems to have mastered commercial matters. Swan accompanied Jackson to a Chicago meeting with Arab businessmen:

"These businessmen, who say they are representing several Arab governments, urge Reverend Jackson to help them capitalize on the 'momentum' created by Andy Young's resignation.

" 'We know something about the American psyche,' he tells them, 'and what your enemy is doing.' But he also warns that 'by October 1, there will be no black leader left' willing to come the aid of the Palestinian cause, if there is not an immediate infusion of funds into the black community from Arab states.

" 'We will all learn to recite the alphabet without three letters, P-L-O,' " he tells them.

This is an illuminating vignette of leadership, or at least of leadership as practiced by an auctioneer at an auction.

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هكذا من الأصل

Pact on Salt, Etc. Still Unratified

Dutch Upset by Pollutants Floating Down the Rhine River

By Gary Yerkey

BRUSSELS (IHT) — A salt treaty certain to be increasingly on the minds of Dutch citizens in the coming months concerns not weaponry but sodium chloride. It is being carried into the Netherlands at record levels, experts say. The culprit is the much-maligned Rhine River, and some observers say the damage done to life and property — already serious — could reach critical proportions.

Salt is only one of an estimated 1,500 noxious substances that find their way into the sewer-like Rhine from factories along the river's 820-mile journey from Switzerland to the Netherlands. As a pollutant, it has never received the attention it deserves. But two recent developments could change that situation and hasten efforts to find a solution.

First, figures released this month show that the rate the Rhine has been dumping salt wastes on the Netherlands — about a third of it coming from the French government-owned potassium mines in the Alsace — has been rising sharply in the last year so that today 46.2 million pounds enter the country by way of the Rhine every day. That's a rate of about 17 million tons a year — enough to satisfy the salt requirements of the entire Dutch population (13.8 million) for the next 204 years.

Second, the World Health Organization has just issued a 40-page report on salt and drinking water that noted strong evidence of a relationship between sodium and hypertension" and concluded with a warning that "dietary sodium intake should be reduced." Serious attention has not been given to the health effects of sodium until recently.

The Rhine River is the source of about 15 percent of the drinking water the Netherlands consumes, and of about 70 percent of the country's total water requirement. Annual damage to Dutch agriculture by salt pollution — notably to the nurseries in the southwest part of the country — has been put at 70 million guilders ($36 million).

So it is not surprising that so far it has been the nursery farmers, who feel the effects in their pocketbooks, who have led the movement for a salt treaty.

Fed up with government efforts to negotiate the cleanup of the river — negotiations have been taking place for 45 years among the five countries sharing the Rhine — a group of private citizens, including the owners of three large nurseries in the southwest, formed a foundation in 1974 and sued the Mulhouse-based Mines de Potasse d'Alsace for the damages done to their farms by salt.

Right Established

At issue in the suit, filed in a Rotterdam court by Rhinewater Foundation, has been not only the principle of "the polluter pays" but also the fundamental matter of legality. Nowhere in international law is it written that fouling the Rhine is illegal.

The Rotterdam court has still not handed down a final ruling. But last January, it announced an interim decision that formally established the right to damages and declared the polluting of an international waterway with consequent downstream damage to be illegal.

Last month, the Dutch government awarded the Amsterdam-based Rhinewater Foundation, which had been waging the battle with private money, a substantial grant and assured the foundation of continuing financial support.

"We're in a winning mood," said D.M.J. Lasonder, a Dutch lawyer and the foundation's secretary. "We hope for a decision in our favor by the end of this year; we expect one at the latest early next year."

A favorable ruling would open the way for other individuals in the Netherlands to seek compensation for pollution damage. "A formal and final declaration of illegality is the first step that will open the floodgates," Lasonder said.

"Our eventual goal is to clean up the Rhine — and not only of the salt but of the 1,499 other pollutants — and that process could take years. It's a battle we'll have to fight ourselves, privately, in the courts. Politicians have proven that they will never solve the problem."

The facts suggest that Lasonder's prediction may be correct. After 45 years of governmental attempts to negotiate an end to Rhine pollution, the Rhine basin remains, according to Lasonder, "a juridical vacuum."

Since the beginning of this year, there has been: a cancelled conference of Rhine-countries environmental ministers in February, a failed international members-of-parliament conference in May, an inconsequential conference of technical experts in May, and another cancellation of the environment ministers conference and a postponement until 1980.

As well, the French parliament has yet to ratify the most important international agreement so far reached on Rhine pollution, the so-called Bonn Agreement of 1976.

Money Not Used

"We see the decision by the Dutch government last month to award us a grant as something of an admission that governments can never solve the problem," Lasonder said. Besides its own Rhine cleanup program (at about $1 billion through 1985), the Dutch government has paid France 45 million French francs (about $10.5 million) outright to do something other than dump its salt wastes into the Rhine. Nothing has been done with the money.

"At first, the potassium mines laughed and dismissed us as 'only private citizens' with no clout, and more important with no hope for adequate financial backing," Lasonder said. "But now our 1,500 supporters, including some corporations, have shown them we mean business."

Asked the extent of the foundation's finances and the amount of the Dutch government's recent grant (legal costs have already run to about $50,000), he answered: "I can't say — we don't want to give our enemy ammunition. But I can say that we easily have enough money to see this thing through to the end, no matter how long it takes."

The London Stage

Shaffer's Case of the Oily Thriller

By Sheridan Morley

LONDON, Oct. 10 (IHT) — There are signs, admittedly faint, of a revival in the fortunes of the stage thriller.

For several years now (as proof that there is death after death) the West End has been housing Agatha Christie's "Murder at the Vicarage" as well as her eternally running "Mousetrap," neither exactly guaranteed to send shivers even halfway down your spine.

There has been precious little else in this apparently moribund line of stagecraft. This year, however, the one nonmusical success from Broadway has been Ira Levin's campy chiller "Deathtrap" (still playing at the Garrick, with Gareth Hunt in a role originated by John Wood on Broadway and Denis Quilley in London) and there now is news of a November opening for "Stage Struck," a new (and first) thriller by Simon Gray, which reunites him with his "Butley" star, Alan Bates.

But the master of the postwar English stage thriller remains Anthony Shaffer, who, in a program note written for a revival of his classic "Sleuth" at the beginning of last year, neatly outlined the dilemma of the present-day thriller writer. The dilemma is all too clearly and graphically illustrated by his own "Case of the Oily Levantine," a *technically new (though I seem to* recall an Australian production some months if not years ago) Shaffer chiller now at Her Majesty's Theatre.

Edwardian Relish

At his frequent best, Shaffer writes with a kind of Edwardian relish which manages at one and the same time to mock and celebrate its own period style. Not for nothing does he now make a good living turning old Agatha Christie museum pieces into all-star Hollywood vehicles with titles starting "Murder on the . . ."

Though as he once said, in "Sleuth," the detective story is "the last refuge of snobbish, outdated and ignoble minds," the problem he outlined is a simple one: Even the most devout lover of Sayers or Christie or has got to admit that the body in the library no longer casts quite the same posthumous spell.

In an age of open-plan interiors, he might well have added, closed-room mysteries no longer make a lot of sense and that whole "but-inspector-you-mean-it-has-to- be-one-of- us?" genre has itself been killed by a mixture of television, dry rot, and the demise of the really good butler. To say nothing of the collapse of the English country house party.

It is by no means his fault that the violence of any American television crime series has made an oriental dagger between the shoulder blades seem somehow a little fey or that audiences now prefer their thrills to come (as in the film "Alien") from the explosion of a man's chest rather than the unmasking of a guilty party.

In order, however to pursue his chosen, elegant, archaic theatrical form, in order even to mock it a little, Shaffer is forced back into the past, which brings us to his "Oily Levantine."

Strong Cast

There are, and rightly, constraints upon the amount of plot it is permissible to give away in reviewing a thriller. Let us therefore limit ourselves to information in the castlist. From this it is clear that Hywel Bennett is playing both the "Oily Levantine" and "An Unconventional Detective," so we may at once deduce that either he's going to be in two on-stage places at once, or that one of his characters is likely to meet an abrupt death in time for him to change into costume for the other.

It is also pretty clear from the moment the curtain rises that a strong cast (William Squire as an admiral of doubtful sexual persuasion, Bernard Archard as a sinister lawyer, Anna Quayle as a period grande dame and Adrienne Posta fluttering jazzily) is giving such outlandish, posturing, over-the-top performances as to indicate that all may not be what it appears to be.

Sure enough, it isn't, but it takes us all the way to the beginning of Act 2 to discover precisely what the stage deception has been, and by that time there is a terrible danger that we may be past caring. In an attempt to fend off that danger, Shaffer allows his unknown murderer to address us from time to time through the stage loudspeakers, offering flat-footed clues in a hushed whisper or mocking the events taking place before our eyes.

This arch voice-over, coming from we know not whom, does nothing but damage, simultaneously taking the edge off any suspense and distracting attention from some very real gems of Shaffer dialogue ("Some people never forget a face, rear-admiral, I never forget an act of poop-deck pederasty").

Half in love with uneaseful death, Shaffer allows his characters to drift through his now familiar catalog of detective fiction from Agatha Christie to John Dickson Carr — but such charades as he affords his cast add up in the end to very little. That apart, Shaffer is, I think, wrong to have such little faith in the modern-dress thriller: not only his own great "Sleuth" but also "Deathtrap" and even "Wait Until Dark" suggest that it can still be done, and done excitingly. Meanwhile, we await Simon Gray's entry into the arena.

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Theater in Paris

'Un Roi qu'a des malheurs' Is a Slightly Bizarre Hit on Sickness

By Thomas Quinn Curtiss

PARIS, Oct. 10 (IHT) — Remo Forlani's "Un Roi qu'a des malheurs" is the first new French play of the season, which hitherto has been devoted to imports and revivals. It was the recipient of hearty applause from its premiere audience at the Theatre La Bruyere and not solely due to its nationality. It is something a trifle different, a bit piquant and bizarre, a bright, bouncing romp composed in rhyming lines. The verse is not on a lofty literary level, but falls pleasantly on the ear, affording the proceedings an extra dimension. Rostand has been mentioned, but the mimicry is of the poet at his beginning, the Rostand of "Les deux Pierrots" and, "Les Romanesques" rather than of the great dramatist of "Cyrano de Bergerac" and "Chantecler."


Forlani

There are elements here of the "drawing-room" play in vogue in America at the moment, but, though skirting dark, grave matters, it does not probe them deeply, merely tickling the surface with fluffy feather for soothing contemplation.

The scene is a *maison de sante* in Provence, a hilltop clinic under the supervision of two daffy sisters who in real life would be arrested for malpractice. The first is a cheerful matron, bursting with goodwill and optimism as she brews her remedies; the second a former doctor, soured by hospital therapy. Among their in-patients are an author of detective fiction, advised by his physicians that his days are numbered; an alcoholic Swiss banker; a cabaret songbird who has lost her appetite; a librarian fleeing her murderous husband, and a defrocked priest turned leftist agitator who thanks to his variety of experiences is a nervous wreck.

Modish Commentary

This odd assortment revel in reciting their maladies, their philosophies and their pasts, their often argumentative gabble spoken surprisingly in couplets. From their strained relationships emerges a modish piece, commenting with cynical smirk on many topics of the times as well as upon the eternal mysteries of passion and death. The debates are inconclusive for there is no message-mongering here. The spectator, exposed to the sight of floundering humans grasping frantically for consoling straws, may make of it what he will. The evening is one of playful jesting and light persiflage.

Maurice Risch's direction lends the script a swift and easy flow. He has not harmonized the acting styles, but this paradoxically is to advantage. The comedy is really a parody and Henry Courseaux as the runaway padre, especially in his auto-critical confession, obtains the belly laugh, as do, in lesser measure, Micheline Luccioni as the sweet-tempered hostess, Jacqueline Staup as her severe, embittered sister and Hubert de Lapparent as the imbibing banker. Evelyne Ker as the singer without hunger, a less farcical assignment, occasionally achieves a wistful note, and Dominique Paturel plays the hypochondriac novelist very nearly straight. Why not? As the characters differ widely there is no reason for them to match one another.

"Un Roi qu'a des malheurs" is the initial French hit of the new theatrical year.

* * *

Russian performing talent never ceases to amaze. Nor is it confined to what is termed the legitimate stage. It extends to movie acting, marionette shows, music hall and the sawdust ring. At the Palais des Sports you may see the Moscow Circus on Ice. Its company is composed of expert skaters who not only glide with dreamy grace on the frozen waters, but who in addition display their gifts as acrobats and high-wire artists. Every clown is a trained musician. There are rival teams of young bears who enter into ice-hockey competition, a Volga ballet interlude, a glimpse of Turgenev country life and a salute to the forthcoming Olympic Games. The entire spectacle has been beautifully costumed, amid churning rapids of color, and in place of a standardized ice follies we have a superb pageant of theatrical radiance and verve.

Iran to Increase Price of Caviar

TEHRAN, Oct. 10 (UPI) — Caviar will soon cost more and Iran says its supply could run out in five years.

Iran announced yesterday that it would raise the price of export caviar by between 6 and 10 percent to boost foreign exchange earnings. The best Iranian caviar sells in New York for $249 for 14 ounces.

The government also warned that unless prescribed fishing limits are observed, resources will run out within five years.

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Clothes

'Burukksu Burazazu' Comes to Tokyo

By Robert Trumbull

TOKYO (NYT) — An American gazing at the gleaming new granite facade among the wood and stucco fronts along Aoyama-Dori, a popular Tokyo shopping street, might easily have imagined himself in the heart of Manhattan. There are the same wide windows, with suits displayed on headless dummies, and the discreet metal plaque with "Brooks Brothers" in flowing script, exactly like the one at the entrance to 346 Madison Avenue.

However, the Tokyo shop, the first of eight that Brooks Brothers plans for Japan in partnership with a Japanese company, has only one retail floor, compared with six in the Madison Avenue store.

One difference here is the Japanese pronunciation of the name, which comes out as "Burukksu Burazazu," with the final "u" in each word so suppressed as to be barely audible.

The Brooks label is a familiar one among discriminating Japanese, said Saburo Kobayashi, the 54-year-old president of Brooks Brothers (Japan). "I brought my first Brooks Brothers' suit in New York 25 years ago," he said.

Kobayashi, a veteran Japanese clothier, said he expected the Brooks outlet here to draw its clientele "20 percent from Americans living in Tokyo and 20 percent from Japanese of the executive class who experienced American life in their younger days."

He said that he expected the other 60 percent of Brooks Brothers' business here to come from "the fashion-conscious young."

Prices 50 Percent Higher

Despite prices averaging 50 percent more than in New York, in part because of duties, the Brooks Brothers' line sold here will be competitive on the Japanese market, Kobayashi said.

George Furness, a retired American lawyer who has lived in Tokyo for many years, looked at a group of $35 shirts at the Brooks Brothers' inaugural party and said, "These compare very well with Japanese prices."

Kobayashi estimated that the Tokyo store would achieve sales of $2.7 million in its first year.

harps and Flats

LONDON — Loudon Wainwright III is at Gold Hells Oct. 11 and the Palladium on 14th. Comsat is at the Odeon Hammersmith Oct. 12 as is Freddie Hubbard at Gold Hells. Boston tops the bill at the Odeon Oct. 13-16. Herman Brood is at the Odeon Ballroom Oct. 14th; Lionel Hampton at the Royal Festival Hall Oct. 15, as is Ashkabad and The Banshees at the Odeon Hammersmith. Sky is at the Dominion Oct. 20 and Lou Reed at the Odeon Hammersmith Oct. 17-19. Kai Winding will be at Ronnie Scott's Oct. 15-20. Jazz festival at Hackney Conference Centre Oct. 16-20 sponsored by 20 years of Ronnie Scott's club. Featured will be Oscar Peterson, Gerry Mulligan, Stan Tracey, Chris Barber, Annie Ross, Louis Stewart and others.

ON TOUR — Lionel Hampton and his band are in Clermont Ferrand, France Oct. 12, the Isle of Jersey the following day, London the 15th and Lyon the 16th. Gladys Knight and the Pips are in Newcastle Oct. 12, Glasgow the 13th, Southport the 14th and Birmingham the 17th. Supertramp is in Belgium Oct. 12-13 at the Sportbalie and Amsterdam Oct. 15-17 at the Ahoy Hall. Lou Rawls's jazz group, Mombasa, is in Britain Oct. 11 at the Aladin and Dunstable on the 15th at the Downtown.

MUNICH — John Denver is at the Olympiahalle Oct. 11 at 9 p.m. Manhattan Transfer at the Kongresssaal of the German Museum Oct. 12 at 8. John McLaughlin and Billy Cobham are there on the 15th at 8 and Stanley Arney is at the Schwabingerbraeu on the 17 at 7:45 p.m.

PARIS — Oscar Peterson will be at the Salle Pleyel Oct. 15 at 9 p.m. Veronique Sanson opens at the Olympia Oct. 16 at 9. Jean-Luc Godard is at the Musee d'Art Moderne de la Ville de Paris Oct. 11 at 8:30 and Dorothy Ashby is appearing every night at the Hotel Meridien.

The week's top single record in Great Britain is "Cars" by Gary Numan and in the United States it's "Bad Eyes" by Robert John.

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12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. Prev Quot.
		— A—A—A —									
39¼	29⅛	ACF	2.24		6.4	7	527	36	35¼	35	—1⅛
23⅜	15⅝	AMF	1.24		7.9	6	471	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
28½	13	AM Intl	.28		1.9	14	750	15⅝	14⅛	15	— ⅜
12¼	8⅞	APL		1	9.4		112	10⅜	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
43⅛	33¼	ARA	1.87		5.1	7	264	36¾	35½	36	—1
33½	21⅜	ASA	1.40		4.6		882	32¼	30	30⅛	—1⅛
12⅜	8½	ATO	.48		5.0	4	252	10	9⅝	9⅜	— ⅛
22⅞	18½	AVX s	.25		1.4	11	568	18½	d17	19⅜	—1⅛
40⅜	29½	Abbott Lb	1		2.7	14	526	36¾	35	36⅛	+ ⅛
24⅞	16¼	AcmeC 1.20			5.4	5	70	23	22	22¼	—1¼
5⅜	3⅛	AdmDg .04			1.0	6	76	3⅜	3⅜	3⅜	
13⅛	10¼	AdaEx 1.32e			10.		163	12¾	12⅝	12¾	
7½	3⅞	AdmMl .20e			4.2	6	74	5	4¾	4¾	— ⅛
36⅜	28⅜	AetnLf 61.80			5.6	5	1677	32½	31⅜	32¼	— ½
28¼	17⅜	Ahmans 1.20			5.5	4	74	22⅛	21½	21⅝	— ⅛
3½	2	Aileen				8		2⅝	2½	2⅝	
35⅛	23⅛	AirPrd	.80		2.6	9	1190	31½	29¾	30⅝	—1⅛
25⅜	15¼	AirbFrt 1.20			5.6	9	52	21½	20¾	21¼	— ¼
17⅛	11¼	Akzona .80			6.2	7	354	13	12	13	— ⅛
8⅞	7½	AlaP dpf1.87			12.		57	7½	7½	7½	— ⅛
93	76⅜	AlaP pf	9		12.		z130	79	77½	79⅛	— ⅛
108	97⅛	AlaP pf	11		11.		z10	97	d97	97	—1
84½	69	AlaP pf	8.28		12.		z60	70	69	69	
16⅜	13⅜	Alascos	1.40		9.5	8	23	14⅞	14¼	14⅛	— ⅛
31⅞	13½	Alaskin	.66		2.5	24	716	26¼	24½	26⅛	— ⅛
36	32¾	Albany s	1		3.2	10	70	32⅝	d31¼	31⅝	—1⅛
9	6¼	Alberto	.36		5.0	9	55	7¼	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
45	31	Albrisn	1.20		2.9	8	197	43½	41¾	41⅞	—1⅛
42	31¼	AlcanA	2		5.0	5	1386	39¾	38½	39¼	+ ¼
25¼	22⅜	AlcoStd 1.40			4.1	7	417	34¾	33	34	— ½
58¼	39	Alcoa	2.80		5.2	4	2240	55	53¾	53⅝	—1⅜
24⅞	13¼	AlexAlx			4.8	8	11	22¾	20¾	22¼	+1⅜
45¼	36½	Allegh s	1.80		4.5	8	691	40¼	40	40¼	— ⅛
60	43⅛	Amax pf	3		5.9		63	52	50½	51¼	—6¼
35¼	14	Amcord 1.40			4.4	8	652	31⅞	31	31½	+ ⅜
32¼	16¼	Amrce	1.32		5.3	6	176	25⅝	24¼	25	—1½
52	37	Amrc pf	2.60		6.3		14	41¾	41	41	—6
48¾	23¼	AHess 1.40b			3.4	6	2870	41¼	39½	41¼	— ¼
107⅛	56	AHes pf	3.50		3.9		34	90	87¾	90	—2¾
17⅜	10¾	AmAir	.40		3.7	2	3048	10⅞	d10	10⅞	— ⅛
72	40	AmAir wt					30	43½	43¼	43½	—2½
20⅞	18⅝	AmAir pf	2.12				72	19½	d18¼	18¼	— ½
18⅞	12⅜	ABakr	1.20		9.3	6	113	13¼	12⅞	12⅞	— ⅜
67⅛	45⅞	ABrnds	5		9.2	7	367	61¾	59⅜	61	—1½
22⅛	22⅛	ABrd pf	1.70		5.8		14	29½	29¼	29½	—2
33⅛	29¼	ABrd pf	2.75		9.4		7	30	d29¼	29¼	— ⅛
35⅛	28¾	ABrd pf	2.67		8.6		503	32⅜	30½	31	—1⅜
47⅜	33⅜	ABdcst	1.20		2.9	8	1697	41¾	40¼	41¼	— ⅜
18⅛	13¼	ABldM	.70		5.2	6	39	14⅜	13½	13¾	— ⅛
41⅜	34⅛	AmCon	2.80		7.8	6	167	37½	35¾	35¾	—1¾
22¼	18⅜	ACon pf	1.75		9.3		18	18⅝	d18⅝	18⅝	+ ⅛
71	2¼	ACentry					45	5¾	5¾	5¾	— ⅛
22⅛	23¼	ACyan	1.60		5.7	8	1127	28⅛	27⅝	28	— ⅜
17	8¾	AmDist					115	15½	14½	15¼	+ ⅛
30	19⅛	ADT	1.16		5.7	8	92	20½	20¼	20⅜	— ⅛
23⅞	18¾	AEIPw	2.18		12.	9	1397	18¾	d18½	18¾	— ⅛
36¾	27¾	AmExp	1.80		5.8	7	1759	31¼	30⅜	31¼	+ ⅛
14½	8¾	AFamil	.60b		5.9	5	362	10⅜	9¾	10⅛	— ⅛
22⅜	19	AGIBd	.2e		10.		97	19⅝	19⅛	19⅜	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	AGnCv	1.44		7.7		53	19⅞	18¾	18¾	—1⅛
38⅜	22¾	AGains	1		2.9	5	555	35¼	34	34	—2
16½	9⅞	AHerit	.48		3.8	8	190	13	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
21⅛	13	AmHoist	1		5.4	6	31	18¼	18¼	18¼	— ⅛
29⅞	24⅜	AmHome	1.50		5.6	11	2722	26⅞	25¾	26⅛	— ⅛
132	110½	AHome pf	2		1.7		1	116¼	116¼	116½	—6¼
35¼	23⅜	AmHosp	.80		2.4	13	833	33⅜	32½	33⅛	— ¼
13⅛	8⅜	AmInvt	.40		4.3	6	121	9¾	9⅛	9⅜	— ⅛
36⅜	18	AMI	.80		2.6	9	593	31⅛	29½	30¾	—1⅛
9¼	4⅜	AmMotrs	.07e			9	3040	7¾	7¼	7⅜	— ⅛
47⅛	36	ANatR	3.20		7.4	9	613	43⅛	42¾	43	— ⅜
31½	24⅛	ASLFl	1.80b		3.5	5	119	23¾	d21½	23	—1⅛
19⅜	10¼	ASkip	.80a		5.9	44	145	14¼	13⅝	13⅝	— ⅜
38¼	39	ASland			6.1	6	609	53⅛	48⅝	49¾	—4
5⅛	3⅛	AStInl	.32		3.9	9	65	8¼	7⅞	8¼	
34½	23½	AmStr	.80		2.5	4	142	32¼	30¾	31⅞	— ⅜
59⅜	57¾	AmStr pf					20	57¼	d57	57	—3⅛
64¾	54	ATT	5	9.4	7	5708	54⅝	d52½	53⅜	—1¼	
67⅜	57	ATT pf	4		7.1		28	56½	d56	56	—1¼
47⅜	40⅛	ATT pf	3.64		9.2		30	40	d39⅞	39¾	—¼
49⅛	42⅜	ATT pf	3.74		9.1		5	42¼	d41¼	41¼	—1⅜
14⅞	10¼	AWatWk	.92		7.4	5	24	12½	12¼	12¼	— ⅛
19	14⅜	AWat pf	1.43		8.7		z1000	16½	16½	16½	
13⅞	11¼	AWat pf	1.25		11.		z10	11¾	11¾	11¾	
21	15½	Ameron	1.20		6.7	5	12	18¼	18	18	— ⅜
14⅜	9½	AmesD	.40b		3.4	4	69	12⅜	11⅝	11⅝	— ⅛
42⅞	27¼	Ametek	1.80		4.7	9	287	38¾	37¼	38	—2
25¼	15⅜	Amfac	1.20		5.5	5	817	22	21¼	22	— ⅜
40⅛	29½	AMPInc	.76		2.1	12	755	35½	35	35½	+ ⅛
23⅜	13⅜	Ampco	.60		3.2	6	48	19¾	18½	18½	—1⅜
19½	10⅜	Ampex	.05e		.3	10	1274	17⅜	15¾	16¾	—1⅛
7½	2⅝	AmrepCp				5	237	4¼	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
24⅛	14⅛	Amstar	1.35		6.8	8	514	20	19⅞	20	
7¾	6¾	Amsil pf	.48		7.5		5	6⅜	6⅜	6⅜	
43	29	Amsted	2		5.7	6	292	35¼	34	34⅜	— ⅜
23½	14⅜	Analog s				15	539	20¼	18½	20¼	— ½
18¾	16	Anchor s	1.20		7.4	5	81	16¾	16¼	16¼	—1⅛
25⅞	18⅜	AnClov	1.12		5.3	6	85	22	21½	21½	—1¾
8	5⅛	Angelica	.34		5.7	6	369	6¼	5¾	6	— ⅛
19	8½	Anixter	.40		2.6	6	478	15¼	14	15¼	—1¾
33¾	18⅜	Apache	s.40		1.4	12	806	28½	26⅛	28	— ⅛
26	24	ApPw	pf2.65		12.		106	24½	d23	23	—1½
14⅝	7½	ApldDig				6	430	7⅝	d 6¾	7	— ⅛
33½	18½	ApldDig	pfI		5.4		5	19	18½	18½	— ⅜
11	5⅛	ApelMg				7	305	8¼	7¾	8¼	— ⅛
27⅜	17⅛	Arcata	1.12		4.8	6	281	23⅝	21⅞	22¾	— ⅛
35	28¾	Arcat pf	2		6.3		2	32½	31¾	31¾	
31½	25	Arcat pf	2.16		7.8		8	28¼	d28¼	27¾	— ⅛
25⅝	12¾	ArchrD	.20b		.9	13	1848	22½	22	22½	— ⅛
11⅜	6	ArctEn	.10e		1.6	11	101	6½	6½	6¼	— ⅛
21⅜	18¼	ArizPS	2		11.	7	387	19⅛	18⅝	19	— ⅛
112⅜	100	AriPpt	10.70		10.		z290	104	103½	103½	— ½
17⅞	8⅜	ArkBst	.60b		4.7	19	26	9	8¾	9	
47¼	28⅜	ArkLGs	2.20		5.3	9	515	42½	39	41⅜	—2⅛
45	1⅜	ArlenRity					959	3¼	2⅝	3⅛	— ⅛
10⅜	5¼	Armada				7	189	7¼	7	7¼	— ⅛
27½	17	Armco	1.50		6.1	7	614	24⅝	24¼	24⅝	— ⅛
35	25⅜	Arm pf	2.10		6.7		41	31¼	31⅛	31⅛	—1
55	47	Armr pf	4.75		10.		z120	47¼	d46½	46½	— ⅝
20⅝	14⅞	ArmCk	1.10		6.6	7	455	17¼	16¾	16¾	— ½
32	18⅛	ArmRu	1.20		6.5	4	80	19¼	18¾	18¾	— ⅛
23⅜	15½	AroCorp	1b		5.0	5	36	20	19½	19⅜	— ⅛
30⅛	7⅞	ArrowEx	.20r		.8	7	447	25⅛	23¾	24½	—1½
17¼	12	Arvin	1		7.8	4	147	13⅛	12½	12⅝	— ⅜
28⅛	22¼	Arvin pf	2		8.6		19	24⅛	23⅜	23⅝	— ⅜
31⅞	13¾	Asarco	1		4.8	5	2416	25¼	22⅝	24¾	—1⅛
45⅛	31	AshOil	s	2	5.5	5	560	34¾	34¼	34½	— ⅛
21⅞	15⅝	AssDG	1.50		7.1	7	99	19½	19½	19½	— ⅛
22⅛	15½	Athlone	1.20		6.2	4	39	19¼	18⅝	19¼	— ⅝
21¾	17½	AtCyEl	1.84		11.	7	197	17⅝	d16¾	17¾	— ⅛
73	61	AtlCE	pf5.87		9.3		1	63½	63½	63½	
75⅛	49⅛	AtlRich	2.80		3.9	9	4601	72	70	72	— ⅛
90	58¾	AtlRc	pf2.80		3.3		32	86	84	86	—1½
20⅝	9⅛	AtlasCe					250	15¼	14⅜	15¼	— ⅛
41	27¼	AutoDta	.64		1.7	17	1134	37½	36⅜	37¼	—1¼
32	18¼	AvcoCp	1.20		5.7	3	2285	21¼	20¾	21⅛	—1⅜
77	49	Avco pf	4.25		7.6		11	56	54	54	
21⅜	12¾	Avery	.40		3.2	8	76	13¾	12¾	13¾	— ⅛
26½	13¼	Avnet	.80		3.7	6	593	21⅞	21⅛	21⅞	
59	45⅝	Avon	2.80		5.9	11	2200	47¾	46	47¼	— ¼
		— B—B—B —									
65⅜	12⅛	BAV Lig	52c				29	12½	12½	12½	
2⅞	1⅛	BT Mfg					61	2¼	2⅛	2⅛	— ⅛
12⅛	6⅜	Boche	.50a		5.1	6	619	9¾	8⅞	9¾	+ ⅛
32	27	BeltH	.60		2.3	15	648	27¾	26	27¾	— ⅛
40½	17½	BaldwU	1.20		3.7	7	179	35	31¼	32½	—3¼
60	28⅜	BldU	pf 2.06		4.2		19	51	48½	48½	—5⅛
28⅝	20¾	BallCn	1.40		5.9	5	125	24¾	23¾	23⅝	—1½
48⅜	31⅛	BallyMf	s.10		.3	22	6491	30⅞	d28¼	30⅜	— ⅜
26¾	21½	BallGE	2.44		11.	6	171	22¼	21¾	22	— ⅛
52½	43⅜	Balt	pfB4.50		10.		z70	44½	44½	44½	
24⅜	18¼	BanCal	.92		4.7	5	43	20	19½	19⅝	— ⅛
30⅜	19¼	Bandag	1.40		3.8	8	115	37	35¾	37	—1¼
27⅜	17¼	BangPnl	.80		3.3	4	82	24½	22¾	24	— ⅛
40¼	25	BanPop	2		6.1		1	33	33	33	—5½
43¼	30⅝	BkNY	2.72		8.1	5	231	35⅜	33	33⅜	—1⅜
17⅜	13⅛	BkofVa	1.16		8.4	5	36	14⅜	13¾	13¾	— ⅛
30⅛	23¼	BnkAm	1.32		4.9	7	2578	27¼	26⅜	27	— ⅜
48⅛	32⅜	BankTr	3.20		8.3	5	730	40½	37	40	— ½
24⅛	14⅝	BkTr	pf 2.50		10.		10	24½	d23¼	24	— ⅛
49½	44⅛	BkTr	pfA4.20		10.		1	44¾	d42	42	—3
17	8¼	Banner	.14		1.5	8	96	9¾	8¾	9⅜	— ⅛
58¾	21¼	Barber	1.60		3.0	13	77	53⅛	53	53	—3¼
18⅞	10¾	BardCR	.36		2.8	10	486	12¾	12	12¾	— ⅛
21⅜	15½	BarnGp	s.80		4.4	6	34	18½	17⅞	18⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅜	BarryW	s.52		3.0	10	273	17½	15¾	17½	
30⅜	23½	Bausch s				9	2473	27½	25½	25½	— ⅛
48¾	33¾	BaxtTrv	2.50		1.1	15	1149	44½	44¼	45½	—1⅛
10⅜	3¾	BayColP				7	668	4	4	4½	— ⅛
27⅜	18¾	BaySfG	2		8.2	7	49	25	24½	24½	— ⅛
12½	9⅛	BaykCig	.48		4.3	6	22	11⅜	11¼	11¼	— ⅛
38	25	Bearing	.92		3.7	9	205	31¼	29¾	29¾	—1½
26⅝	20⅛	BeatFd	1.20		5.9	8	936	20⅞	d19¾	20⅜	— ⅜
56¾	43⅜	Beat pf	3.38		7.9		30	44¼	d42¾	42¾	—1¾
29⅜	20	Beckm	.28		1.0	16	672	27	24½	27	+ ½
38⅜	30⅜	BectnD	.84		2.8	10	1182	31½	d30	30¾	— ⅛
48¼	20	Beech	1		2.7	11	940	37¼	35⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
12⅜	2⅞	Beker				14	612	10	9⅝	10	— ½
47¾	24⅜	BelcoP	s.80		2.0	7	609	41⅜	39½	40⅜	—1⅜
32⅜	19¼	Belden	1.60		5.9	5	112	28½	26¾	27	—1¼
9	6¼	BeldnM	.36b		5.4	5	17	6⅝	6¾	6⅝	— ⅛
22½	14¾	BellHow	.96		4.9	14	382	19½	18½	19½	—1¼
13⅜	5½	BellInd	.20a		2.0	6	1411	10	8¾	9⅞	— ⅛
19⅞	17⅜	BellCd	s	1.52			16	17⅜	d16⅞	16⅞	— ⅛
30½	19½	Bemis	1.40		4.8	7	27	29½	28⅞	28⅞	— ⅛
45	33½	Bendix	2.56		6.5	6	353	39¾	39	39⅜	—1⅛
32½	21⅛	BenfCo	2		7.5	6	491	27	25	26¾	—1⅛
48	40⅜	Benef	pf4.32		11.		5	41	d40	40	—1¼
27	23½	Benef	pf2.50		10.		z70	24½	24½	24½	
5	2⅜	BenitB				12	877	4	3⅝	3⅝	— ⅛
7¾	3½	BerkeyF				12	416	3⅝	3½	3⅝	
30½	20½	BesiPd	.16	.6	9	1006	26¼	25⅜	25⅝	—1½	
25⅛	19⅛	BethSt	1.60		7.0	3	1504	23½	22¼	23	— ½
44½	29⅜	BigThr	.88		2.1	15	175	41¾	40¾	41⅛	—1
33⅜	14½	Binney	.80		3.6	10	297	22	20¾	22	—1⅜
36⅛	17⅛	BisFSL	1.20		4.2	6	104	29½	27¾	28¾	—2½
25⅛	15½	BlackDr	.68		3.2	11	1450	21⅛	19⅝	21⅛	— ⅜
24½	19⅛	BlairJn	s	1	4.8	7	62	21¼	20¼	20¾	— ⅛
26½	13¼	BlissL	1.10		5.8	6	199	20⅜	18½	19¼	—1⅛
27¾	19⅞	BlckHR	1.60		6.7	9	503	24⅜	23¾	24	—1
29½	18¼	BlueB	1.60		6.4	5	283	25⅛	24½	25	— ½
14	5⅜	Bluebird	.28		2.2	8	62	13½	12⅝	12⅝	— ⅛
7⅜	3⅞	BobbieBr				4	122	4⅜	4¼	4¼	— ⅛
51⅛	37⅛	Boeing	s 1		2.3	7	3770	48	45¾	46⅛	+ ⅛
40⅜	23½	BolsoC	1.50		4.8	7	1582	38	36½	37¾	— ¼
29⅜	24⅜	Borden	1.82		7.0	6	338	26	25⅜	26	+ ⅛
37½	26	BorgW	2.30		7.3	5	320	32¼	31⅜	31⅝	—2½
9⅞	4¾	Borrmn	.20		4.0	3	132	5⅛	4¾	5	— ⅛
24⅞	20⅝	BosEd	2.44		12.	6	239	21¼	d20	20	—1½
91	77	BosE	pfB.88		11.		z60	79	78	79	+1
12	9⅞	BosE	pr1.17		12.		59	10	d 9¾	9¾	
14⅜	12¾	BosE	pr1.46		12.		6	12¾	d12	12	— ½
17⅜	9¾	BranIH	.44		4.7	8	907	9¾	d 9¼	9¾	— ⅛
46¾	20⅛	BrounC	.80		2.1	12	309	38⅞	37½	38⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	24½	BrisSt	1.20a		4.3	8	167	27¾	27¼	27¾	+ ⅛
38¼	30¾	BristM	1.44		4.3	10	1166	33¾	31	33½	+ ⅛
31⅜	16⅜	BritPet	1.02e		3.4	6	535	30¾	29¾	30	— ⅜
19½	13⅞	BrkwGl	1.08		7.7	8	71	14½	13⅜	14	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock	Div.	In $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close	Chg. Prev Quot.
25	18⅝	BkyUG	2.02		9.6	6	85	22¼	21	21½	— ⅜
26½	24¼	BkUG	pf2.47		9.7		16	25⅜	25⅛	25⅜	
23⅜	14⅜	BwnSh	1		4.9	5	76	20¾	19½	20⅛	—1⅜
19¼	7¼	Brown	.20		1.9	5	78	16¼	15¾	15⅝	—1
28¾	22½	BwnGp	2		8.0	5	113	26	24¾	25	—1¼
15⅜	11	BwnFer	.60		4.6	9	958	13⅜	12⅝	13⅛	— ⅜
17⅛	12¼	Brnswk	.80		6.2	5	1372	13⅜	12⅝	13	— ⅛
34	27⅛	Brnsk	pf2.40		8.8		28	27½	d27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
24¼	20	BrushW	s 1		5.0	7	151	20	d17¾	19⅜	— ½
25	15¼	BucyEr	.88		5.0	6	772	17⅞	17⅛	17⅝	— ½
37¾	22	BuffFo	1.80		5.5	7	155	34½	32	32½	—2¼
16¾	10	Bundy	1		8.6	6	38	12	11½	11⅝	— ⅜
20¼	17⅜	BunkrH	1.92		11.		22	17¼	d16⅜	17	— ⅛
29⅞	9½	BunkR	.84		3.4	7	412	25	23½	25	— ⅛
31	18	BnkR	pf1.50		5.9		46	25½	24½	25½	—1¼
19⅞	16¼	BurlInd	1.40		8.6	6	514	16⅜	d15¼	16¼	— ⅛
65	35	BurlNo	2.10		3.7	5	631	57	55⅝	56½	—1
7½	6½	BrlNo	pf .55		8.3		14	6¾	d 6¼	6⅝	+ ⅛
58⅛	36	BrlNo	pf2.85		5.6		38	50½	49	50⅛	— ⅛
31¼	17½	Burhdy	1		3.6	9	36	27¾	27¼	27⅝	— ⅛
7½	2⅜	BrnsRL					1341	5⅝	4⅝	5⅜	— ⅛
78	64⅜	Burrgh	2.20		3.1	11	1220	72	69⅝	71¼	+1
25⅝	14	Buttrin	s.80		3.8	7	129	21¼	19⅜	21	— ½
14⅜	6⅜	Buttes				41	536	11¾	10⅝	11¾	— ⅜
		— C—C—C —									
32⅜	27	CBI Ind	s			12	135	29⅝	29	29⅜	— ⅛
57¼	44⅛	CBS	2.40		5.2	7	346	50	48⅜	50	+ ⅜
37½	30½	CBS pf	1		3.0		1	33⅛	33⅛	33⅛	—3
10¼	4¾	CCI				4	612	7⅜	6¼	6⅜	— ⅜
40⅛	29	CIT	2.60		4.6	9	2787	57½	55¾	56⅜	—1⅛
14½	8¾	CLC	.24		2.5	20	22	9¾	9⅝	9⅝	— ⅛
16	7⅜	CNA Fn				3	279	13¾	12½	13	— ⅜
20½	13¼	CNA pf	1.10		6.7		147	17¼	16½	16½	— ⅜
12⅜	9⅜	CNAI	1.08a		11.		32	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	
58	47¼	CPC	3		5.5	8	204	54½	52¾	54½	+ ⅛
17	14½	CP Nat	1.64		10.	8	2	16⅜	16⅜	16⅜	
28½	14⅜	CTS	.80		3.9	8	430	20½	19¼	20½	— ⅛
50	26⅝	CabotC	1.60		3.8	7	267	43	41⅜	42¼	—1⅜
19	7¾	Cadence				6	112	15⅛	14⅝	14¾	— ⅛
31⅜	16⅜	Caesars	s	47	6.4	39	6439	16½	d15	16½	— ⅛
24¾	13	Caillnn	.50b		2.4	12	510	22	21	21¾	+ ⅛
7¼	3⅜	CamerB				7	77	4	4	4	— ⅛
27	17	CamSp	1.76		5.5	8	82	32⅜	31¾	32⅛	— ⅛
28⅜	19⅜

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BUSINESS/FINANCE

[B]ritain Sees [a] Squeeze [o]n Profits

[Dr]op in Output, Jobs [Fo]recast by Treasury

By Bhushan Bahree

[LO]NDON, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ) — [Briti]sh industry, whose profitability [has] fallen further and faster than its [com]petitors, is now in a tighter bind [as] wages are rising while pro[ductiv]ity growth continues to be de[presse]dly low. Thus, the prospect is [...] and the choices of action un[ple]asant, with the Treasury Depart[ment] today warning of an inevita[ble s]queeze on profits and a serious [drop] in output and employment.

[S]eparately, the Henley Center for [Fore]casting, an independent insti[tutio]n, today said that underlying [prof]its of Britain's industrial and [comm]ercial companies, excluding [oil] firms, are expected to fall by 2 [perc]ent in 1979 and to drop a fur[ther] 8 percent in 1980.

[A] study by the Treasury Depart[men]t showed that unit labor costs [in t]he year ended June 30, 1979, [rose] by more than 12 percent in [Brit]ain. This compared with rises of [...] 2 percent in West Germany, 6 [perc]ent in the United States and 8 [perc]ent in France. Unit labor costs [...] to the extent that pay increases [exce]ed productivity growth.

Bleak Outlook

[W]ith the pound fairly strong, this [imp]lies a worsening of Britain's [com]petitiveness in international [mar]kets.

[T]he department said that the un[derl]ying rate of productivity growth [in] Britain now was probably less [tha]n half the pre-1973 rate of more [tha]n 3.5 percent annually in the [ma]nufacturing industry.

[M]eanwhile, wage demands con[tinu]e to be based on the rate of in[flat]ion, which is high, and there is [no] sign of relief. In August, the re[tail] price index showed a year-to-[yea]r rise of 15.8 percent.

[C]ompanies will probably respond [to] wage increases by raising prices, [cut]ting back on spending, or both, [acc]ording to the department. This is [bec]ause British firms, with a poor [pro]fitability situation, will not be [abl]e to absorb the higher unit costs.

[B]ut the ability to raise prices will [be] limited by the inevitable conse[que]nces which tend to depress de[ma]nd.

News and Notes

China has found a large basin of light oil with a low sulphur content in the Pearl River estuary near Hong Kong, according to the China news agency. Oil has been flowing from the off-shore field since Aug. 13. The basin where the well is located was discovered in 1975 and covers 150,000 square kilometers. Five exploratory wells have been sunk in the past two years with oil sand being found in two, indicating prospects for locating new oilfields in the South China Sea, the report says. The report gives no further details but adds that another high-yield well was sunk in the northern part of Sichnan province May 25. It also did not give details of this find.

* * *

Commonwealth Oil Refining says it has agreed to pay $75 million to the Puerto Rico to satisfy claims related to that government's $2-a-barrel supplemental import fees on crude oil and naptha dating back to 1975. The agreement resolves one of the major claims outstanding against Corco, which filed a voluntary petition under the Bankruptcy Act in 1978. Under the agreement, subject to approval of the bankruptcy court, Corco will also drop a suit filed against the Puerto Rico government in 1978, disputing the legality of the import fees. Corco also says it has approved a proposed settlement of claims against the company filed by W.R. Grace & Co., a Corco joint venture partner.

* * *

A **"revolutionary"** motor has been unveiled by the French state-controlled oil group Elf-Aquitaine. Fabrique National Herstal, of Belgium, and the French industrial group Schneider. They say the new form of motor will have far-reaching repercussions throughout all sectors of industry. The "rectilinear" motor is "completely revolutionary" and its development had been carried out under tight secrecy for the last 10 years, Elf says. Further studies will have to be carried out over the next few years before the first viable prototypes leave the laboratories, however, the companies add. The advantages of the motor, which delivers its energy in the form of electricity using conventional fuels, are a very high yield, a low pollution level, a high power-to-weight ratio together with a small volume, and its simplicity, the sponsors say. The French government has supplied some of the financing.

* * *

The Bank of Ghana says the country is being refused further credit by foreign exporters and bankers. The bank says the country's inability to clear its payments arrears with short-term international loans has adversely affected the flow of imports. The bank said arrears of short-term payments totalled 1.19 billion cedis (about $2.9 billion) at end-July this year, including arrears of current import payments totalling 814.1 million cedis. Foreign exporters and foreign bankers are reluctant to extend more credits unless there is a reduction in these arrears, the bank said. However, it added that Ghana's net uncommitted gold and convertible foreign exchange reserves rose 95.3 million cedis in July to stand at 299.9 million cedis.

* * *

The Soviet Union is close to concluding several large contracts with U.S. companies in the area of metals and heavy industry, says Kempton Jenkins, a U.S. Commerce Department official. Three or four major contracts in Moscow are nearing conclusion, he says, adding that U.S. firms are competing with suppliers from other Western countries for the contracts worth several hundred million dollars. While declining to give further details on the contracts, pending the conclusion of the negotiations, Mr. Jenkins says the value could total $500 million if the contracts cover the entire project rather than the just the first phase.

* * *

The Japanese government is expected to invest about $88 million in the $3.2-billion Japanese-Iranian joint petrochemical project in southern Iran, Tokyo government sources say. The figure compares with the original figure of $176.7 million which the concerned Japanese companies, headed by the Mitsui Group, requested. The government's share is part of a $441.6-million capital increase for Iran-Japan Petrochemical Co. by the Mitsui Group and Iran necessitated by delays due to Iran's revolution.

NYSE Broadly Lower Amid Record Volume

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (Reuters) — Reeling from selling that traders said bordered at times on hysteria, New York Stock Exchange prices today fell sharply for the third straight day in the heaviest trading in history.

Analysts said investors feared the recent policy changes by the Federal Reserve Board would bring on a credit crunch, worsen the recession and depress corporate earnings much more sharply than was previously expected.

Although the exchange said exact figures were unavailable, it said volume topped 82 million shares, far higher than the previous record one-day volume of 66.37 million traded Aug. 3, 1978. The NYSE tape was about an hour late during most of the afternoon session and closed 63 minutes late on the bell. The tape lag surpassed the previous record of 35 minutes set Oct. 30, 1978.

The breadth of the market's slide took 1,658 issues lower and only 131 higher.

Dow Off 8.27

The Dow Jones industrial average, which tumbled 40 points in the first two sessions this week, trimmed earlier losses to 8.27 points, closing at 849.32. The Dow plunged sharply after the opening and was off 17 points before noon. It trimmed this loss but then slipped further and by mid-afternoon, was off 24.83. The blue-chip index steadily firmed until the closing.

Wall Street analysts said investors were selling stocks purchased on margin both to avoid possible margin calls — creditors requesting additional funds to cover the loan — and to reduce carrying costs. Interest rates on margin debt are now over 15 percent as a result of the Fed actions.

Another unsettling factor, analysts said, was the specter of bankruptcies in the new economic outlook.

"In a sense, there are new rules in the securities markets" because of the new volatility in interest rates and the restrictions on credit as a result of the Fed moves, one analyst said. "The market is trying to adjust to the new rules," and in the intervening period of uncertainty "you do have sort of a panic atmosphere," he added.

The White House declined to comment on the frenzied activity in the stock market.

But Treasury Secretary William Miller, asked about the market's slide, said, "economic policy is not determined by what happens days at a time but in months at a time." He added that the effect in months of the new Fed policies could be positive and reiterated he did not think they would worsen the recession.

Mobil's well off Cameroon was reported by Damson Oil to be capable of producing more than 100 million cubic feet of gas per day. Active Mobil gained but Damson lost in heavy American Stock Exchange trading.

General Dynamics lost ⅜ despite receiving a $813-million contract to build fighter planes for NATO.

In other developments, Mead Corp. said it expects the remainder of the year to be "reasonably good," although several of its markets, particularly automotive and housing, have softened.

Wainoco Oil approved a two-for-one stock split and approved a doubling of the indicated cash payout by maintaining a cash dividend of three cents a share, payable quarterly, on the new shares.

Brooks-Scanlon said it may consider other merger offers now that acquisition talks with Pacific Lumber have been terminated. It said a number of other companies approached it while negotiations were on with Pacific Lumber.

Storage Technology said it submitted a proposal to acquire Memorex for $32 a share in Storage stock. Memorex Chairman Robert Wilson said he is opposed to Storage's merger offer on the "basis of current information." The Storage proposal provides for a tax-free exchange of a minimum of 1.33 shares and a maximum of 1.6 shares of Storage common stock for each outstanding share of Memorex common.

Dayton Hudson raised its quarterly dividend five cents to 45 cents.

TRW said it expects to report higher results for the third quarter ended Sept. 30 and added sales in the quarter are nearly 20-percent ahead of a year ago.

Shell Oil said the 35-percent profit gain reported for the first half of 1979 will also be achieved for the full year.

American Stock exchange prices fell sharply again as turnover surged to a record 13.23 million shares, well up from yesterday's turnover and compared to the previous record of 11.36 million shares Dec. 31, 1969.

The Amex index fell 7.50 to 212.65, the average price per share lost 56 cents and declines led advances 765 to 49.

To Our Readers

Due to technical difficulties, the IHT regrets the over-the-counter stocks could not be published in this issue.

An Economic News Analysis

Fed Policy Follows Basic Lines of Monetarist Theory

By Leonard Silk

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT) — With its new economic-restraint plan, the Federal Reserve has initiated an experiment in money management more or less along the lines urged by its monetarist critics. The monetarists have been telling the Fed to stop manipulating interest rates and instead concentrate on controlling the supply of bank reserves, which they say is a far more reliable way of promoting a steady, moderate growth in the money stock.

The monetarists contend that the Fed made a major mistake in targeting its monetary policy on the federal funds rate. In a time of rising inflationary expectations, they argue, higher interest rates do not deter borrowing but in fact perversely cause businesses to rush to the banks for more loans before interest rates go still higher.

In its misguided effort to stabilize the rate on federal funds, overnight bank reserves, say the monetarists, the Fed increased bank reserves, the rate of inflation and interest rates.

While accepting the burden of this criticism, the Fed has not committed itself to a reserves-only doctrine, but just to a shift of emphasis.

In its weekend statement, the Fed said it would put "greater emphasis" in day-to-day operations on the supply of bank reserves and "less emphasis" on confining short-term fluctuations in the funds rate.

While it intends to permit wider fluctuations of the funds rate, the Fed said these would be held "within broad limits," without pinpointing what those broad limits will be. Too great an oscillation and too steep a climb in interest rates could be highly disturbing to business and financial markets, as well as to politicians who represent various interest groups.

The monetarists believe that, once the money supply is brought under firmer control, interest rates will settle down. The problem, however, is getting from here to there.

Many economists, including the monetarist leader, Milton Friedman, argued similarly that floating exchange rates would soon settle down and would help curb world inflation and stabilize the balance of payments of countries. The recent upheaval in currency markets and the chronic U.S. deficit, leading to extreme dollar weakness, has in fact produced the Fed's latest monetary rescue plan.

While the central bank is not promising to let interest rates fluctuate without interference, it is certainly moving in the monetarist direction, but in a cautious, experimental way.

Uncertainty Seen

In switching from the funds rate to bank reserves as its principal control device, it is "just shifting from one form of uncertainty to another," says Lawrence Krause, an international economist of the Brookings Institution. The equations linking bank reserves to the growth of the monetary aggregates, says Mr. Krause, "are not reliable."

The Fed has not set guidelines for the growth of bank reserves. If it had done so, this would have been a giant step in the monetarist direction. Depending on how much the federal funds rate and other interest rates fluctuate, the Fed may intervene to prevent excessive market disorders.

Worries that the dollar might collapse unless Paul Volcker, the Fed's chairman, was allowed to put together his tough and comprehensive program has made the Fed the leader of the Carter's administration's attack on inflation. Mr. Volcker has described his own brand of monetarism as "practical." His reputation, among the liberal economists around President Carter, is that of a pragmatist.

It seems likely that the Fed's new experiment in operating monetary policy will be more eclectic than pure. The Fed is using an old-style "open mouth" policy in warning the banks to curb their lending in support of speculators in gold, commodity and foreign-exchange markets. This could be a step toward selective credit controls.

The Fed is also being selective and eclectic in imposing an 8-percent marginal reserve requirement on certain "managed liabilities," including Eurodollar borrowings and large time deposits, which banks had been using to finance an excessively rapid expansion of bank credit. U.S. bankers do not like what they regard as discriminatory restraint that may hurt them in competition with foreign banks.

The banks, credit card companies and other financial institutions, while strongly denouncing inflation, have rushed to expand credit as much as they could.

In an effort to deal inflation a hard and swift blow, the Fed has reasserted its monetary targets for 1979. It states that it intends to reduce the rate of growth of the monetary aggregates to those targeted figures by the end of the year.

Since the aggregates have been running well above the targets, this means that the Fed will have to tighten money markedly by the end of the year. This implies a further rise in interest rates and increases the probability of a steep recession.

The stock market obviously is scared by the Fed's new experiment in operational monetarism. But when business slumps and loan demand falls off, the new Fed policy also implies a faster turn-around and decline in interest rates than the Fed might have allowed under its old method of focusing on the Federal funds rate.

This may be why the liberals on the Federal Reserve Board made it unanimous in joining with Mr. Volcker and the conservatives in accepting the monetarist prescription of focusing on bank reserves rather than interest rates at this point in the business cycle.

INTERNATIONAL BIDDING
CEVAL ÓLEOS VEGETAIS S/A, foreseeing the implantation of its industrial unit located in Campo Grande (MS), is interested in acquiring machines and equipment for the production of vegetable oils.
The purpose of this communication is to invite interested parties to present their proposals in writing to the following address: Rodovia Jorge Lacerda, Gaspar SC - BRASIL - CEP - 89.110

Company Reports

Revenue, profits, in millions of Dollars

[Br]itain

Consolidated Gold Fields

Year June 30	1979	1978
Profits	56.2	34.5
Per Share	0.3812	0.2515

[N]orway

Norsk Hydro Group

Year June 30	1979	1978
Revenue	9,104.	6,838.
Profits	149.0	73.0
Per Share	25.90	12.40

[Un]ited States

CBS

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	882.9	807.4
Profits	53.1	48.5
Per share	1.91	1.75
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,620.	2,300.
Profits	136.7	141.6
Per share	4.92	5.11

Colt Industries

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	512.2	447.6
Profits	25.99	22.81
Per Share	1.96	1.67
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,600.	1,330.
Profits	84.56	60.75
Per Share	6.36	4.60

First Int'l Bancshares

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	24.7	20.8
Per Share	1.25	1.05
Net Income	24.6	20.7
Per Share	1.24	1.05

9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	71.4	59.6
Per Share	3.61	3.01
Net Income	70.5	59.0
Per Share	3.56	2.98

First National Boston

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	21.75	15.91
Per Share	1.77	1.29
Net Income	21.44	15.91
Per Share	1.74	1.30
9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	62.52	45.57
Per Share	5.08	3.71
Net Income	62.88	45.65
Per Share	5.11	3.72

General Electric

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	5,610.	4,840.
Profits	340.8	298.9
Per Share	1.50	1.31
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	16,330.	14,250.
Profits	1,030.	866.1
Per Share	4.52	3.80

Inland Steel

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	812.8	3,200.
Profits	40.3	158.3
Per Share	1.94	7.61

Marine Midland Bank

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	11.28	6.99
Per Share	0.91	0.55
Net Income	10.04	8.74
Per Share	0.80	0.70

9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	29.62	16.51
Per Share	2.37	1.31
Net Income	27.08	19.58
Per Share	2.16	1.56

Mead

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	674.7	605.7
Profits	37.43	35.61
Per Share	1.44	1.54
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,940.	1,720.
Profits	105.82	87.71
Per Share	4.08	3.78

Morgan (J.P.)

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Oper. Net	78.80	68.46
Per Share	1.86	1.68
Net Income	77.05	64.83
Per Share	1.89	1.59
9 months	1979	1978
Oper. Net	215.06	189.35
Per Share	5.28	4.65
Net Income	214.04	180.61
Per Share	5.15	4.44

Owens-Illinois

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	883.4	788.1
Profits	33.7	27.5
Per share	1.15	0.93
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,580.	2,300.
Profits	99.0	79.6
Per share	3.38	2.70

Raytheon

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	883.5	781.5
Profits	55.1	40 8
Per Share	1.76	1.31
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,740.	2,390.
Profits	149.2	112.4
Per Share	4.77	3.62

Teledyne

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	654.8	688.5
Profits	105.52	41.93
Per Share	7.84	2.99
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	2,000.	1,790.
Profits	280.28	160.40
Per Share	20.78	11.32

United Telecommunications *

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	443.4	377.7
Profits	45.29	40.08
Per Share	0.69	0.64
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	1,290.	1,080.
Profits	133.69	116.0
Per Share	2.06	1.86

* *Net after preferred dividends: 1978 results restated.*

Westinghouse Electric

3rd Quar	1979	1978
Revenue	1,590.	1,660.
Profits	38.81	27.29
Per Share	0.44	0.32
9 months	1979	1978
Revenue	5,290.	4,880.
Profits	42.97	168.39
Per Share	0.49	1.94

International Stock Indexes

October 10, 1979

	Close	Prev	High	Low
Amsterdam (1)	92.40	93.60	94.30	88.20
Brussels (2)	139.02	141.92	141.92	107.79
Frankfurt (3)	144.32	146.00	159.63	136.58
London 30	472.00	482.90	588.60	446.10
London-500 (4)	279.49	286.14	307.45	237.06
Milan (5)	88.49	90.45	93.85	55.45
Paris (6)	132.67	138.99	141.87	78.10
Sydney (7)	674.84	677.59	692.63	545.72
Tokyo (8)	Closed	456.89	462.97	435.13
Tokyo (9)	Closed	6,512.84	6,577.89	5,925.87
Zurich (10)	345.90	348.90	350.80	308.40

1. Anp-Cps Ind.; 2. "Commission de la Bourse" ind.; 3. Hardy-Sloman Ind.; 4. Financial Times indexes; 5. Banca Comerciale Italiana Ind.; 6. Agefi ind.; 7. "All ordinaries" ind.; 8. First section stock ind.; 9. Nikkei Dow-Jones ind.; 10. Swiss Bank Corp. ind.

European Markets

(Yesterdays closing prices in local currencies)

Amsterdam

AKZO	29.80
Albert Heiln	68.70
Algembank	348.00
Amrobank	72.70
A'Dam Rub	42.00
Fokker	27.00
Heineken	83.00
H.V.A.	57.00
Hoogovens	30.30
K.L.M.	90.50
Nat. Nedder	121.80
Pakhoed	53.50
Philips	23.20
Robeco	175.50
Rolinco	146.50
Rorento	109.80
Royal Dutch	156.80
Unilever	129.00
Van Ommer	201.50
VMF-Stork	45.30

Brussels

Arbed	2,400
GBL (B.lomb)	1,775
Cockerill	393
Electrobel	6,400
GB-Inno-BM	2,625
Hoboken	2,800
Petrofina	5,710
Ph. Gevaert	1,024
Soc. Generale	1,800
Solvay	2,630
Un. Miniere	770

Frankfurt

A.E.G.	40.80
B.A.S.F.	143.00
Bayer	133.30
Commerzbank	198.00
Cont. Gummi	53.50
Daimler	255.10
Demag	155.00
Deutsche Bnk	268.50
Dresdner Bnk	208.50
Hoechst	131.50
Hoesch	42.50
Karlstadt	271.00
Kaufhof	204.00
K.H.D.	214.20
Lufthansa	88.50
Mannesman	157.00
Metallgesell.	248.00
Neckermann	144.50
RWE.new	188.00
Schering	231.00
Siemens	275.50
Thyssen	91.90
Veria	174.00
Veba	152.00
Volkswagen	202.00

London

Anglo-Am Co	$ 9⅞
Anglo-Am	0.84
Barclays Bnk	4.63
Beecham Gp	1.51
BICC	1.16
Boots	1.87
Bowater	1.80
BAT Ind.	2.98
BOC Int'l	0.68½
Brit. Pet.	3.48
Burmah	1.48
Chartered	1.76
Cadbury Sc	0.64
Cons.Gold Fds	2.85
Courtaulds	0.87
De Beer D	$ 8.30
Decca Rec	3.65
Distillers	2.28
Dunlop	0.57
E Mus Ind	0.91
Free St Ged	36⅞
GEC	3.85
GKN	2.69
Glaxo Gp	4.51
Gt Un St	4.02
Guinness	1.94
Hawker-Sidd	1.82
Hudson Bay	$ 11¾
Imp.Chem.Ind.	3.42
Imps	0.88
Marks & Spen.	1.07
Metal Box	2.82
Nichols	0.58
Plessey	7.19
Rand Mines	0.61¾
Rank Org.	2.08
Royal Dutch	36½
R.T.Z.	3.10
Shell	3.62
Thorn (A)	4.22
Tube Invest.	3.10
Union Carb.	$ 9.10
Vickers	1.32
War L3½	0.32¾
West Deep	$ 24¾
West Drief	$ 58¼
West Hold	$ 44¾
West Min	1.88
Woolworth	0.76½
ZCI	0.15½

Milan

Bastogi	818.00
ERBA	2,690.00
ErcMarelli	392.00
Fiat	2,645.00
Finsider	136.75
Generali	44,730.00
IFI	3,010.00
Italgas	785.00
Italsider	358.00
LaRinas	107.50
Montedis	193.00
Olivetti	1,442.00
Pirelli	1,945.00
Snia Visco	865.00

Paris

Air Liquide	482.00
BSN	860.00
Carrefour	1,600.00
Cim Lafarge	258.00
Cie Bancaire	440.00
CFP	285.00
CGE	356.00
CCF	166.00
Elf-Aquitaine	1,218.00
Ferodo	333.00
Gen Occident	292.00
Imetal	70.60
L.Oreal	685.00
Mach Bull	67.50
Michelin	878.00
Moet Henn	535.00
Moulinex	88.50
Paribas	231.00
PUK	102.80
Penarroya	62.90
Perrier	332.00
Peugeot	288.90
Rh Poulenc	137.50
Saclior	29.00
St Gobain	132.00
Suez	268.00
Telemecan	780.00
Thomson	223.00
Usinor	14.90

Zurich

Alusuisse	1,340
Buehrle	2,560
B Boveri	2,010
Cib Geigy	1,300
Cr Suisse	2,295
Fisher	795
HofRochN	7,475
Nestle	3,615
Sandoz	4,400
Ste B. Suisse	407
Sulzer	2,950
U B Suisse	3,440

International Bonds Traded in Europe

Midday Indicated Prices, October 10, 1979

Dollar Bonds

Alcoa 10-89	90¾	91¾
Argentina 9⅞-84	91½	92¼
Ashland 7½-82	91¼	92¼
Australia 8¾-91	85¼	86¼
Australia 8¼-92	81¾	82¾
Avco 10¼-87	83½	85½
BTokyo 7⅞-84	86½	87½
Barclays 8½-92	83¼	84¼
BCHyd. 7¾-85	83¾	84¾
Bell Can 7¾-87	82¾	83¾
Beneficial 9¾-87	92¼	93¼
BFCE 8¾-83	92¼	93¼
Canpac 9¾-89	90½	91½
Carter H.H. 9¾-86	91	92
Cdn NatlR 8⅞-86	84½	85½
Charbongs 8⅞-81	93¼	94¼
CNT 9½-86	92	93
Comalco 10¼-91	93½	94½
Cons. Foods 7½-91	80	81
Continental 9⅝-86	92½	93½
Dome Pet. 10-94	90¼	91¼
Dominion 10¼-84	94	95
Dow Chem. 9⅝-94	90¾	91¾
DSM 8¾-88	86¾	87¾
E E C 8¼-82	91	92
E E C 7¾-84	87½	88½
E C S 9-93	87½	88½
E C S 8¾-97	81½	82½
EdF 9⅝-86	92½	94½
E I B 8-84	88¼	89¼
E I B 8¾-93	85½	86½
Esso 8-86(Nov.)	91	92
Eurofima 8½-83	91½	92½
E D C 9¾-84	94½	95½
Finland 9½-86	90½	91½
Genstar 10-89	91¼	92¼
GMAC 9¾-86	91	92
Gotaverken 8½-87	85¾	86¾
Gould 9¾-85	93	94
GTE 9¾-89	89½	90½
GulfWest 9¾-84	84½	86½
Home Oil 9½-86	90	92
Hudson Bay 10-94	91¼	92¼
ISE Cnda 9-82	90	92
I T T 9½-89	90	91
Kennecott 9½-86	87½	88½
Kidde W. 8½-85	86	87
Kockums 8-83	89	90
Manitoba 8¾-83	91¼	92¼
Manitoba 9½-89	90	91
Michelin 10-94	89¼	90¼
Midld Intl 8¾-86	88¼	89¼
NatWest 9-86(Jly)	89¼	90¼
NBrunswick 9-83	93¼	94¼
NBrunsw. 9¾-94	88¼	89¼
Newfoundld 10-94	91¼	92¼
NZealand 8½-83	90½	91½
Norskhyd 8½-92	82½	83½
Norway 9½-84	93½	94½
NScotia 9¾-89	91	92
Occidental 10¼-84	91½	92½
Ontario Hyd 8-87	84½	85½
Penney JC 8½-83	89½	90½
Pennwalt 9¾-84	93½	94½
Pepsico 9¼-84	92	93
Portland 10-84	90	91
Queb. Hyd. 10-99	88¼	89¼
Queb. Pro. 9-95	83	84
Saabscania 8½-89	83¼	84¼
Shell 8-86	85¼	86¼
Shell 7½-87	84¾	85¾
Stlnd 8¾-88	89½	90½
StatOil 9⅜-89	91¼	92¼
Sweden 9⅝-84	95¼	96¼
Transocean 8-86	89½	91½
Unilever 9¼-87	90¼	91¼
UnOil 7½-87	89½	90½
UnBis 9-89	87	88
Utah 8-87	88	89
Vwagen 7¾-87	81¼	82¼
Warner L. 9-84	92	93

Convertible Bonds

Amexco 4¼-87	73½	75½
Baker 5½-93	138½	140½
BBC 4¼-93	102½	103½
Beatrice 6¼-91	99	101
Beatrice 4½-92	78½	80½
Beecham 6¾-92	108	109½
Boots 6¾-93	99¾	100¾
Borden 6¾-91	91	93
Borden 5-92	81	83
BroadHale 4¾-87	69	71
Carnation 4-88	69	71
CIBA G. 4-94	95½	96½
Coke Bott. 6¾-93	81½	83½
Cr Suisse 4¼-91	131½	133½
Cr Suisse 4¾-93	110	111½
Cumm Int 6¼-86	80½	82½
Dart Ind 4¾-87	74½	76½
EastKodak 4½-88	73½	75½
Ford 6-86	82½	84½
Ford 5-88	72	74
Galveston 8¾-94	108	109
GenElec 4¼-87	73	75
GenFoods 4⅝-82	87	89
Gillette 4¾-87	67½	69½
GulfWestn 5-88	82	84
Honda 5½-89	95½	96½
Honeywell 6-86	81½	83½
ICI 6¾-97	97¾	98¾
INA 6-97	93½	95½
ISE 6¼-89	85½	87½
ITT 4¾-87	71	73
Lear 8-89	102	103
MorganJP 4¼-87	87½	89½
Nabisco 5¼-88	95	97
OwensIll 4½-87	105	107
PenneyJC 4½-87	71	73
RCA 5-88	72½	74½
Revlon 4¾-87	117½	119½
Sperry 4¼-88	88½	90½
Squibb 4¼-87	78	80
Texaco 4½-88	78	80
Texas 7½-93	80½	82½
Tyco 8½-88	106	108
UBS 5-89	113½	115
UnCarb 4¾-82	87½	89½
WarnLamb 4½-87	73	75
WarnLamb 4¼-88	66	68
Xerox 5-88	72	74

Bondtrade—Index

Basis Dec. 31, 1966 = 100

	Med.	Long.
Wednesday	92.119	83.882
Previous	92.854	85.115

Eurocurrency Interest Rates

October 10, 1979

	Dollar	D-Mark	Swiss Franc	Sterling	French Franc
1 M.	13 9/16 - 13 11/16	7 ¼ - 7 ½	2 - 2 ¼	13 ¾ - 13 ⅞	12 ⅜ - 12 ⅝
2 M.	14 1/16 - 14 3/16	7 9/16 - 7 11/16	2 ⅛ - 2 ⅜	14 - 14 ¼	12 ⅝ - 12 ⅞
3 M.	14 ¼ - 14 ⅜	7 ¾ - 7 ⅞	2 ½ - 2 ¾	14 ¼ - 14 ⅜	13 - 13 ¼
6 M.	14 ¼ - 14 ½	7 ¾ - 7 ⅞	2 ⅞ - 3	14 ¼ - 14 ½	13 ¼ - 13 ½
1 Y.	13 7/16 - 13 9/16	7 9/16 - 7 11/16	2 15/16 - 3 1/16	13 ½ - 13 ¾	12 ¾ - 13 ¼

Wednesday's New Highs and Lows

NEW HIGHS—1

WilmsCo pf

NEW LOWS—292

AVXCp s	CinnGas El	Filmways .50pf	KanPwLt	Okla GE	SealedAir n
AlaPw 11pf	CinG 4pf	Firestone	KansPL 2.23pf	PacA IncSh	Seatrain Lin
AlbanyInt s	Citicorp	Fst Penna	Kellwood Co	Pac PowLt	Selig Latz
AlaLud 2.19pf	CocaCola	FlexiVan Cp	Kerr Glass	Pac TelTel	Sheller Glob
Alleg Pw	ColdwlBnkr s	FlexiV 1.61pf	KerrGls 1.70pf	Penney JC	Shellr 1.35pf
AllenGp s	Collins Alk	FlaPowLt	Kuhlman	PaPL 8.40pf	Simm Prec
Am Airlin	Colum SoOh	Fla Pow	LamsnSesn s	PaPL 9.24pf	Singer Co
AmAir 2.18pf	CombEqp	FtDearbn S	Lane Brynt	PaPL 11pf	SingerCo pf
AmBrd 2.75pf	CwE 1.90pf	GMtr 3.75pf	LeggPlatt n	PaPL 8.70pf	Swest PSvc
AmCan pf	CwE 2pf	GnTIEl pf2.48	LibertyCo s	PhEl 9.50pf	StokeVC pf
AmEl Pw	CwE 8.38pf	GaPac pf	LincPlac Fd	PhEl 7.80pf	Swank Inc
AmSLFla	CwE 2.37pf	GaPac pfB	LongIsl Ltg	PioneerCp wi	TRECorp s
AmStr 5.31pf	CwE 7.24pf	GaPw 2.52pf	LongIL pfP	Polaroid	Talley Ind
AmerT&T	Comsat	GaPw 2.75pf	LongILt pfO	PortGen El	Talley pfB
AmTT pf	ConEd 5pfA	GaPw 7.80pf	Louisv GE	PortG 2.60pf	Tampa Elec
AmTT pfA	CnPw 7.45pf	GaPw 7.72pf	Lowenstn	Potom Elec	Telex Corp
AmTT pfB	CnPw 2.50pr	Goodyear	Manh Ind	PotEl 4.22pf	TexEsT pfB
ApPw 2.35pf	CnPw 2.23pr	GrayDrug	Marley	PresleyCos s	TexETrn pf
ApldDigt	CnPw 2.43pf	GuardnInd s	MasMut Inc	PubSvc Col	TexGasTr s
Armour pf	ContGp 2pf	HacknskWtr s	Mattel 2.50pf	PSvCol 8.4pf	Tex Util
AtlCity El	ContGp 4.50pf	HanJhn Sec	Memorex	PubSvc Ind	Texfi Ind
BallyMfg s	CtrlData pf	Harris Bnkp	MGM s	PSInd 7.15pf	TWC 1.90pf
BankerTr pf	DennisnMf s	Hawaii Elec	MhWl 2.67pf	PSInd 8.52pf	TWC 2.66pf
BkTr 4.22pf	Del Edison	HeathTecno s	MhWl 2.12pf	PSInd 8.38pf	Transm Inc
Beat Food	DetE 7.68pf	HellmnBr s	MidSouUt	PSInd 8.96pf	TrGPL 10.32pf
BeatF 3.38pf	DetE 2.75pf	HelmrPayn s	MillerW	PSNH 2.75pf	TrnGPL 2.50pf
Becton Dick	DetE 2.75pfB	HoustInd	MinnMM	PSNH 2.81pf	TransO Fin
BellCda gs	DetE 2.28pr	Hubbard RI	Mohw Rub	PSEG 1.40pf	Tri-Cont pf
Benef 4.30pf	DiGiorgio	Humana 2.50pf	Montgom Se	PSEG 5.28pf	UAL Inc
Boston Ed	DiGior pfA	INA InvSec	NVFCo s	PSEG 2.17pf	UMC Ind
BosE 1.17prf	DillonCos s	Ill Power	Natomas wi	PSEG 2.43pf	Union Elec
BosE 1.46prf	DrPepper	IllPw 8pf	NEngPw pf	PSEG 7.80pf	UnEl 2.72pf
Braniff Int	duPnt 3.50pf	IndIM 2.25pf	NYS 8.80pf	PSEG 9.62pf	UnEl 7.44pf
Brnswk 2.40pf	DukeP pfH	Inland Stl	Newell n	QuaO 9.56pf	UnJersy Bk
BrushWell s	DukeP pfA	InlcopSec	NiM 6.10pf	QuakStOil wi	UnTch 3.87pf
Bunker Hill	DuqLt 1.87pf	IBM s	Norlnd PS	Ranco Inc	UnTch 2.55pf
Burlngt Ind	DuqLt 2.10prK	IntT&T	NSPw 4.10pf	RelGrp pfC	UtahPL
BurlNor pf	ESystm s	IntT&T pfJ	NSPw 7.84pf	Relin 2.68pf	UtPL 2.04pf
CaesarsWld s	EastnAirL	IntT&T pfK	NwtPip 2.36pf	Revlnd 4.10pf	Vestaur Sec
CaroPwLt	East Kodak	IntT&T pfN	NwstStlW	Robshw Con	Va ElPow
CaroPL pfA	EatonCp s	IowaEl LtP	NucorCp s	Roch GasE	VaEP 9.75pf
CaterpTr	ElPasGs dpf	IowaIllG pf	OccIP 2.50pf	RoyCrown	VaEP 2.90pf
CentSo West	ElcorCp	Iowa PowLt	OccIP 2.12pf	Russ Togs	VEl72 7.72pf
ChILt 2.62pf	EmpDist El	JhnMnv 5.40pf	Ohio Edison	SanDie Gas	Warn Lamb
CharterCo pf	Eamk 2.31pf	Jon Logan	OnE 10.48pf	SavanEP pf	Wash WatP
ChasMnh 6.75pf	EvanPd 1.40pf	KLM Airl	OhPw 14pfA	SchrPlo 5.70pf	Wayne Goss
ChmNY pf	Fedders	KansA 2.27pf	OhPow 14pf	SeaCntAtl pf	WeanU
ChespkVa s					

Currency Rates

By reading across this table of the October 10, 1979 's closing inter bank foreign exchange rates, one can find the value of the major currencies in the national currencies of each of the following financial centers. These rates do not take into account bank service charges.

	$	£	DM	FF	L.it.	Gldr.	BF com.	SwissF.	Dan.Kr.
Amsterdam	1.98	4.289	110.97 *	47.23 *	0.2393	—	6.868 *	122.70 *	37.99 *
Brussels (a)	28.85	62.595	16.16625	6.88575	3.499 *	14.5605	—	17.8575	5.53075
Frankfurt	1.7827	3.847	—	42.61 *	2.164 x	90.16 *	6.189 *	110.60 *	34.21 *
London (b)	2.1675	—	3.864	9.07	1,798.75	4.2805	62.43	3.4925	11.285
Milan	825.45	1,789.75	462.15	196.94	—	416.80	28.58	511.66	158.15
New York (c)	—	2.1716	1.7747	4.172	821.375	1.976	28.71	1.61115	5.214
Paris	4.17	9.092	234.65 *	—	5.0775 x	211.57 *	14.523 *	259.77 *	80.30 *
Zurich	1.61225	3.4943	90.44885 *	38.52929 *	0.19535	81.4885 *	5.5884 *	—	30.9171 *
ECU	1.39692	0.643743	2.49211	5.84821	1,152.46	2.76311	40.2733	2.34904	7.28006

Dollar values: Belgian financial franc: 29.84 ; Canadian $: 1.1758 ; Danish krone: 5.2127 ; Escudo: 49.665 ; Hong Kong $: 4.9635 ; Irish £: 2.0925 ; Norw. krone: 4.935 ; Peseta: 66 095 ; Schilling: 12.845 ; Singapore $: 2.1545 ; Swedish krona: 4.1895 ; Yen: 225.70 .

£ Sterling: 1.03425 Irish £.

(a) Commercial franc. (b) Amounts needed to buy one pound. (c) Amounts needed to buy one dollar, except against Sterling. (*) Units of 100. (x) Units of 1,000.

ECU : European Currency Unit, as quoted in Brussels.

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Chicago Futures

October 10, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
WHEAT 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	4.37	4.43	4.26	4.35½	—.00½
Mar	4.52	4.59	4.42	4.51¼	+.01
May	4.42	4.68	4.50	4.59¾	—.01½
Jul	4.60½	4.64½	4.46	4.61½	+.02
Sep	4.69	4.72	4.66	4.71	+.03
Dec	4.82	4.85	4.74	4.85	+.03

Sales Tues. 37,813.
Total open interest Tues. 63,633, off 2,830 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CORN 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	2.84	2.84	2.78½	2.81½	—.00½
Mar	2.97½	2.97½	2.92¾	2.96½	+.00½
May	3.06½	3.07½	3.01¾	3.05¼	+.00½
Jul	3.11	3.11¼	3.06	3.10½	+.00¾
Sep	3.12½	3.14½	3.09½	3.14	+.01½
Dec	3.14	3.16¾	3.10	3.16	+.02

Sales Tues. 38,755.
Total open interest Tues. 171,719, off 1,009 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEANS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Nov	6.92	6.95	6.92	6.90	+.01
Jan	7.12	7.14	7.01	7.08½	+.01
Mar	7.32	7.35	7.22½	7.30¾	+.03
May	7.50	7.53	7.42	7.49	+.05
Jul	7.62	7.67	7.57	7.64¼	+.05
Aug	7.67	7.70	7.61	7.67½	+.04½
Sep	7.63	7.63½	7.55	7.62	+.05½
Nov	7.62½	7.65¾	7.57½	7.62½	+.01¾

Sales Tues. 55,417.
Total open interest Tues. 177,588, up 2,341 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN MEAL 100 tons; dollars per ton					
Oct	187.50	187.50	184.50	185.50	+ .30
Dec	191.00	192.40	188.50	190.70	+ .40
Jan	194.00	195.00	191.30	193.40	+ .70
Mar	197.70	198.30	195.00	197.20	+ .90
May	201.00	201.50	198.00	200.20	+1.00
Jul	204.00	204.50	201.00	203.30	+1.10
Aug	205.00	205.00	201.50	204.60	+1.40
Sep	204.50	205.00	203.00	204.00	+1.00
Oct	204.00	205.00	204.00	205.00	+2.00

Sales Tues. 12,324.
Total open interest Tues. 50,097, up 1,096 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SOYBEAN OIL 60,000 lbs.; dollars per 100 lbs					
Oct	27.40	27.40	27.01	27.13	+ .03
Dec	26.63	26.70	26.32	26.57	+ .09
Jan	26.60	26.70	26.35	26.58	+ .11
Mar	26.75	26.75	26.45	26.67	+ .14
May	26.85	26.85	26.55	26.82	+ .12
Jul	27.00	27.10	26.85	26.98	+ .08
Aug	26.95	27.10	26.80	26.90	+ .05
Sep	26.95	27.05	26.80	26.85	+ .05
Oct	26.95	27.10	26.90	26.93	+ .08
Dec	26.95	27.15	26.95	27.02	+ .20

Sales Tues. 13,251.
Total open interest Tues. 60,762, up 90 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
OATS 5,000 bu.; dollars per bu.					
Dec	1.53½	1.54¼	1.52	1.54	+.01
Mar	1.67	1.67½	1.65	1.67½	+.01¼
May	1.74½	1.75	1.73	1.74¾	+.01¼
Jul	1.78	1.79¼	1.77½	1.79¼	+.01¾
Sep	1.80½	1.80¾	1.80	1.80¾	+.00¾

Sales Tues. 1,065.
Total open interest Tues. 5,791, off 138 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE BEEF CATTLE 40,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	65.70	66.50	64.60	66.37	+1.02
Dec	68.80	69.75	67.25	69.62	+1.32
Jan	68.70	69.70	67.90	69.70	+ .80
Feb	69.00	70.05	67.88	69.87	+ .87
Apr	68.80	70.20	68.00	70.05	+ .67
Jun	71.00	72.20	70.10	72.15	+1.03
Aug	70.40	71.50	69.40	71.45	+ .98
Oct	69.00	69.85	68.50	69.85	+ .63
Dec	70.80	71.70	70.80	71.50	+ .50

Est. sales: 45,952; sales Tues. 35,428.
Total open interest Tues. 63,553, off 3,173 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
FEEDER CATTLE 42,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	79.00	81.05	78.75	81.05	+1.50
Nov	79.65	81.95	79.50	81.95	+1.50
Jan	82.00	84.00	81.80	83.95	+1.40
Mar	83.50	85.20	83.10	85.10	+ .85
Apr	83.40	85.50	83.10	85.50	+1.15
May	83.50	84.95	83.15	84.95	+ .80
Aug	82.80	84.60	82.15	82.60	+1.50
Sep	82.00	82.50	82.00	82.50	— .50

Est. sales: 3,918; sales Tues. 3,926.
Total open interest Tues. 12,094, up 104 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LIVE HOGS 30,000 cents per lb.					
Oct	35.30	35.85	35.07	35.77	+ .52
Dec	34.85	36.20	34.75	36.10	+1.38
Feb	37.00	38.45	36.90	38.35	+1.25
Apr	35.80	36.95	35.75	36.82	+ .90
Jun	39.30	40.70	39.30	40.70	+ .90
Jul	40.20	41.25	40.15	41.25	+ .50
Aug	40.00	40.50	39.75	40.50	+ .45
Oct	38.75	39.30	38.50	39.30	+ .25
Dec	41.02	41.50	41.02	41.50	+ .45

Est. sales: 5,917; sales Tues. 7,221.
Total open interest Tues. 23,322, off 272 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PORK BELLIES 38,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Feb	41.55	43.40	41.10	43.40	+2.00
Mar	42.25	43.72	41.40	43.72	+2.00

U.S. Commodity Prices

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
May	42.85	44.82	42.40	44.82	+2.00
Jul	44.00	45.90	43.60	45.90	+2.00
Aug	43.00	44.87	42.55	44.80	+1.85

Est. sales: 5,325; sales Tues. 7,511.
Total open interest Tues. 21,963, up 133 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
ICED BROILERS 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb;					
Oct	37.60	37.60	37.60	37.60	+ .10
Nov	37.10	37.20	37.10	37.10	
Dec	38.90	39.25	38.90	39.10	+ .23
Jan	.	.	.	41.00	.
Feb	.	.	.	43.00	.
Mar	.	.	.	43.25	.
Apr	.	.	.	43.50	.

Sales Tues. 72.
Total open interest Tues. 1,398, up 1 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SHELL EGGS 22,500 doz.; cents per doz.					
Oct	.	.	.	49.70	+2.00
Nov	56.40	56.50	55.70	55.90	— .50
Dec	60.70	60.95	59.95	60.25	— .35
Jan	.	.	.	58.75	.

Est. sales: 42; sales Tues. 45.
Total open interest Tues. 326, up 11 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LUMBER 100,000 bd. ft.					
Nov	244.20	244.50	238.50	238.60	—3.50
Jan	234.50	234.90	228.50	228.50	—5.00
Mar	230.60	231.50	225.10	225.50	—4.10
May	228.50	230.50	226.70	226.90	—2.10
Jul	227.60	228.90	226.10	226.40	—1.40
Sep	227.00	227.50	226.50	226.80	—1.20

Est. sales: 3,287; sales Tues. 3,169.
Total open interest Tues. 10,420, up 40 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
PLYWOOD 76,032 sq ft; dollars per 1,000 sq ft.					
Nov	195.50	196.50	194.30	194.80	— .70
Jan	195.20	195.80	194.00	194.30	— .70
Mar	196.20	196.50	195.00	195.00	—1.00
May	197.20	197.50	196.10	196.10	— .90
Jul	198.80	198.80	197.20	197.20	— .90
Sep	.	.	.	197.10	— .20
Nov	.	.	.	197.10	— .20
Jan	201.00	201.00	201.00	201.00	.

Sales Tues. 586.
Total open interest Tues. 3,668, off 10 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
U.S TREASURY BILLS $1 million; pts. of 100 pct.					
Dec	88.03	88.40	87.62	88.19	—.11
Mar	88.40	88.92	88.15	88.69	—.12
Jun	89.25	89.75	88.96	89.65	+.08
Sep	89.90	90.24	89.57	90.18	+.12
Dec	90.24	90.70	90.00	90.68	+.27
Mar	90.47	91.02	90.28	91.00	+.41
Jun	90.63	91.28	90.57	91.26	+.51
Sep	90.80	91.33	90.67	91.33	+.47

Est. sales: 20,667; sales Tues. 17,439.
Total open interest Tues. 39,608, off 2,637 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
GNMA (8 pct. $100,000 prin, pts. & 32nds of 100 pct.)					
Dec	79-02	79-02	79-02	79-02	—24
Mar	78-30	78-30	78-30	78-30	—24
Jun	78-28	78-28	78-28	78-28	—24
Sep	78-25	78-25	78-25	78-25	—24
Dec	78-19	78-19	78-19	78-19	—24
Mar	78-12	78-12	78-12	78-12	—24
Jun	78-05	78-05	78-05	78-05	—24
Sep	77-29	77-29	77-29	77-29	—24
Dec	77-22	77-22	77-22	77-22	—24
Mar	77-15	77-15	77-15	77-15	—24
Jun	77-08	77-08	77-08	77-08	—24

Sales: Tues. 9,640 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 77,646, off 1,772 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
90-DAY COMMERCIAL PAPER LOANS ($1 million, annualized discount rate)					
Dec	13.73	13.73	13.73	13.73	+ .25
Mar	13.03	13.03	13.03	13.03	+ .25
Jun	.	.	.	12.22	+ .25
Sep	.	.	.	11.60	+ .25

Sales Tues. 15 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 1,068, off 4 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
LONG TERM TREASURY BONDS (8 pct.—$100,000 prin; pts & 32nds of 1 pct.)					
Dec	83-20	83-29	83-17	83-19	—30
Mar	83-14	83-23	83-14	83-15	—31
Jun	83-12	83-20	83-12	83-12	—32
Sep	83-11	83-18	83-11	83-11	—32
Dec	83-09	83-18	83-09	83-09	—32
Mar	83-07	83-14	83-07	83-07	—32
Jun	83-05	83-10	83-05	83-05	—32
Sep	83-03	83-10	83-03	83-03	—32
Dec	83-01	83-07	83-01	83-01	—32
Mar	82-31	83-07	82-31	82-31	—32
Jun	82-29	82-29	82-29	82-29	—32

Sales Tues. 15,671 contracts.
Total open interest Tues. 65,721, up 173 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
CANADIAN DOLLAR, $ per dlr.					
Dec	.8520	.8545	.8504	.8542	+08
Mar	.8540	.8569	.8527	.8564	+06
Jun	.8570	.8600	.8542	.8595	+15
Sep	.8570	.8620	.8565	.8620	—20
Dec	.8640	.8640	.8600	.8640	—10

Est sales 3,702; sales Tues. 5,339.
Total open interest Tues. 12,668, off 1,018 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
BRITISH POUND, $ per pound.					
Dec	2.1700	2.1770	2.1620	2.1755	+170
Mar	2.1730	2.1790	2.1625	2.1780	+170
Jun	2.1680	2.1780	2.1680	2.1770	+150
Sep	.	.	.	2.1300	

Est sales 2,560; sales Tues. 3,294.
Total open interest Tues. 6,250, off 1,169 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
DEUTSCHEMARK, $ per mark.					
Dec	.5667	.5710	.5658	.5708	+58
Mar	.5755	.5801	.5750	.5800	+50
Jun	.5850	.5860	.5850	.5860	+34
Sep	.5930	.5930	.5930	.5930	+25

Est sales 4,031; sales Tues. 4,113.
Total open interest Tues. 8,700, off 624 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

DUTCH GUILDER, $ per guilder.
No open contracts

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
FRENCH FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.	.	.	.24000	

Est sales 0; sales Tues. 0.
Total open interest Tues. 4, unchanged from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.00001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
JAPANESE YEN, $ per yen.					
Dec	.004490	.004506	.004484	.004503	+13
Mar	.004557	.004585	.004537	.004583	+22
Jun	.004610	.004653	.004610	.004635	+23

Est sales 732; sales Tues. 885.
Total open interest Tues. 5,225, off 114 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.000001.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
SWISS FRANC, $ per franc.					
Dec	.6341	.6384	.6319	.6377	+62
Mar	.6525	.6600	.6501	.6582	+77
Jun	.6704	.6738	.6501	.6723	+62
Sep	.6860	.6860	.6860	.6860	+55

Est sales 3,269; sales Tues. 3,493.
Total open interest Tues. 13,596, up 459 from Mon.
Net change quoted in points, 1 point equals $0.0001.

New York Futures

October 10, 1979

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
MAINE POTATOES 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	6.45	6.49	6.31	6.45	—0.05
Mar	8.46	8.46	8.35	8.40	+0.05
Apr	10.57	10.57	10.34	10.50	+0.11
May	11.40	11.51	11.25	11.50	+0.13

Est. 815; sales Tues. 872.
Total open interest Tues. 4,433, off 60 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COFFEE 'C' 37,500 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	215.50	215.75	213.25	213.64	— 2.79
Mar	203.44	203.49	200.24	200.39	— 3.85
May	199.75	200.00	196.82	196.86	— 3.96
Jul	198.30	198.50	195.75	195.78	— 3.68
Sep	197.25	198.00	196.50	195.70	— 4.00
Dec	195.00	195.50	192.93	192.93	— 4.00
Mar	194.90	194.90	194.90	194.90	— 4.00

Est. 2,225; sales Tues. 3,370.
Total open interest Tues. 13,439, up 8 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
SUGAR NO. 11 112,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Jan	12.60	12.60	12.00	12.05	—0.25
Mar	12.90	12.90	12.52	12.61	—0.11
May	13.08	13.08	12.78	12.81	—0.15
Jul	13.27	13.27	12.99	13.05	—0.16
Sep	13.48	13.50	13.25	13.31	—0.16
Oct	13.62	13.64	13.38	13.48	—0.11
ar	14.50	14.50	14.20	14.30	—0.15

Est. 12,550; sales Tues. 13,326.
Total open interest Tues. 64,518, up 489 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COCOA 30,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	143.90	143.90	139.25	140.20	—1.25
Mar	144.60	144.75	141.00	141.65	—1.35
May	146.40	146.50	143.50	143.25	—1.25
Jul	148.00	148.00	148.00	145.15	—1.15
Sep	148.60	149.25	148.53	146.75	.
Dec	3,290	3,290	3,290	3,261	.

Est. 906; sales Tues. 939.
Total open interest Tues. 6,686, up 63 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
ORANGE JUICE. 15,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Nov	106.00	106.15	105.05	105.80	—0.95
Jan	105.00	105.30	104.30	104.95	—0.45
Mar	105.95	108.70	104.90	105.70	—0.50
May	106.40	106.60	105.70	106.35	—0.55
Jul	107.30	107.30	106.50	106.85	—0.05
Sep	107.50	107.50	107.50	107.50	—0.50
Jan	102.00	102.00	101.00	100.75	—0.75

Est. 550; sales Tues. 525.
Total open interest Tues. 6,748, off 20 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COTTON, No. 2. 50,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Dec	64.50	64.70	64.27	64.90	+0.34
Mar	65.30	66.05	65.26	66.02	+0.41
May	66.60	67.20	66.60	67.20	+0.43
Jul	67.95	68.20	67.85	68.25	+0.35
Dec	69.20	69.25	69.08	69.20	.
Mar	70.00	70.00	70.00	70.00	.

Est. 7,450; sales Tues. 8,282.
Total open interest Tues. 36,463, off 1,087 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
COPPER 25,000 lbs.; cents per lb.					
Oct	91.70	92.00	89.00	92.00	—1.50
Nov	93.00	93.00	93.00	92.60	—2.30
Dec	96.20	96.30	90.80	94.00	—2.00
Jan	94.50	94.50	91.40	94.50	—1.60
Mar	96.00	96.00	92.00	95.40	—0.80
May	95.00	96.00	92.50	95.90	—0.40
Jul	95.90	96.30	92.80	96.20	—0.30
Sep	96.00	96.20	93.00	96.30	—0.30
Dec	96.00	96.50	92.50	96.60	—0.40
Jan	96.70	96.70	96.70	96.70	—0.40
Mar	96.25	97.00	95.00	96.90	—0.30
May	96.10	97.00	94.80	97.10	—0.20
Jul	96.00	96.50	95.00	97.30	—0.10

Est. 11,000; sales Tues. 14,117.
Total open interest Tues. 62,752, off 1,220 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
N.Y. SILVER 5,000 troy oz; cents troy oz					
Oct	1750.0	1750.0	1700.0	1730.0	+53.0
Nov	1731.0	1731.0	1731.0	1731.0	
Dec	1751.0	1751.0	1725.0	1751.0	+80.0
Jan	1763.0	1763.0	1745.0	1763.0	+80.0
Mar	1791.0	1791.0	1770.0	1791.0	+80.0
May	1804.0	1804.0	1770.0	1804.0	+80.0
Jul	1817.0	1817.0	1808.0	1817.0	+80.0
Dec	1848.0	1848.0	1847.0	1848.0	+80.0
Jan	1855.0	1855.0	1855.0	1855.0	.
May	1879.0	1879.0	1879.0	1879.0	+80.0
Jul	1891.0	1891.0	1891.0	1891.0	+80.0

Est. 13,000; sales Tues. 11,038.
Total open interest Tues. 169,386, off 1,995 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
PLATINUM 50 troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	570.00	580.00	550.00	548.00	+20.00
Jan	547.80	547.80	547.80	537.80	+10.00
Apr	552.10	552.10	551.00	542.10	+10.00
Jul	558.00	558.00	557.00	548.00	+10.00
Oct	563.00	563.00	561.50	553.00	+10.00
Jan	567.20	567.20	567.20	557.20	+10.00

Est. 554; sales Tues. 2,767.
Total open interest Tues. 8,345, up 90 from Mon.

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg
GOLD 100-troy oz.; dollars per troy oz.					
Oct	417.50	417.50	405.00	415.70	+22.20
Dec	420.00	424.50	414.10	424.50	+25.00
Feb	432.60	432.60	425.00	432.60	+25.00
Apr	434.50	440.60	434.50	440.60	+25.00
Jun	448.60	448.60	445.00	448.60	+25.00
Aug	456.60	456.60	455.50	456.60	+25.00
Oct	464.50	464.60	464.60	464.60	+25.00
Dec	472.40	472.40	472.40	472.40	+25.00
Feb	479.90	479.90	479.90	479.90	+25.00
Apr	487.20	487.20	487.20	487.20	+25.00
Jun	489.50	489.50	489.50	494.50	+25.00
Aug	498.20	498.20	498.10	501.80	+25.00

Est. 25,000; sales Tues. 36,952.
Total open interest Tues. 167,625, off 2,330 from Mon.

Market Summary

NYSE Most Actives

October 10, 1979

	Sales	Close	Chg.
Texaco Inc	1,106,800	29⅝	— ¼
IBM s	1,038,900	67¾	+1⅜
Occident Pet	709,300	23⅝	— ⅜
Mobil s	667,900	50¼	+ ¼
Pan Am	666,400	6	— ⅜
BallyMfg s	649,300	30⅝	— ⅜
CaesarsWld s	644,100	16½	— ¼
AmerT&T	571,000	53⅝	—1¼
Exxon	482,800	58	— ¾
AllRichfl	461,100	72⅛	— ½
Worn Lamb	455,400	21¼	— ¾
CharterCo	451,600	36⅝	—2⅝
Gulf Oil	444,200	22⅝	+ ⅛
Nat Semicn	418,000	32½	+2⅜
Tenneco	408,500	35⅝	—1⅛

	Today NYSE Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	82.20	60.84
Advanced	131	74
Volume Up (millions)	10.09	0.73
Declined	1,658	1,765
Volume Down (millions)	66.89	54.52
Unchanged	137	98
Total issues	1,926	1,937
New highs	1	4
New lows	292	157

Dow Jones Averages

	Open	High	Low	Close	Chg.
30 Ind	842.66	855.03	826.54	849.32	—8.27
20 Trn	246.79	249.03	238.95	245.23	—7.01
15 Util	102.94	103.79	100.51	101.62	—3.22
65 Stk	295.41	298.96	288.48	295.53	—5.51

Standard & Poors

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	106.23	102.31	105.30	—1.33
Industrials	118.93	114.46	118.02	—1.33
Utilities	49.71	48.25	48.73	—1.22
Finance	12.53	12.07	12.36	—0.23
Transp.	15.00	14.47	14.86	—0.24

NYSE Index

	High	Low	Close	N.C.
Composite	59.66	58.40	59.53	—1.00
Industrials	67.09	65.63	67.09	—0.97
Transp.	48.53	47.55	48.53	—1.27
Utilities	36.52	36.17	36.41	—0.91
Finance	61.66	60.90	61.66	—1.50

Odd-Lot Trading in N.Y.

	Shares Buy	Sales	*Short
October 9	156,889	408,390	1,871
October 8	133,807	266,168	1,472
October 5	146,315	353,822	1,564
October 4	133,858	327,831	827
October 3	134,270	309,594	623

*These totals are included in the sales figures.

American Most Actives

	Sales	Close	Ch.
ResrtIntA	549,500	29⅛	— ¾
Damson Oil	498,200	20¼	—1⅜
Syntex Corp	344,100	33¼	— ¾
TubosMex s	342,200	8¼	— ¼
DomePetr gs	308,400	44⅝	+2½
HouOilM	277,000	18⅝	— ¼
GtBas Pet	242,400	15⅝	+ ¼
RangerOil g	220,700	32½	—1
InIrCtyGs g	203,500	15⅝	
LoewsTh wt	164,700	27⅛	

	Today AMEX Close	Prev. Nationw Close
Volume (in millions)	13.23	8.53
Advanced	50	41
Volume Up (millions)	1.17	0.75
Declined	769	759
Volume Down (millions)	10.99	7.19
Unchanged	103	117
Total issues	769	917
New highs	1	3
New lows	102	43

AMEX Index

High	Low	Close	Chg.
228.15	207.79	212.65	—7.50

NYSE Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

(Continued from Page 8)

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
19	14⅝	Purex 1.28	7.9	7	292	16⅝	16½	16⅝	— ⅜
9¾	3	PurlnFa			290	6⅝	6	6½	— ⅜
35¼	22⅝	Puroltr 1.32	4.4	8	185	31¼	30	30	—1⅛
27⅞	21¼	QuakO 1.40	5.4	6	266	26	25⅝	25⅝	— ⅜
110	104	QuaO pf9.56	9.4		105	103	d101¾	101¾	—2½
24½	12¼	QuakStO 1	5.5	9	888	19	17⅝	18⅛	— 1⅛
18	16⅝	QuakStO wi			12	15¼	d15	15	—1⅛
33	18⅜	Quanex s 1	4.2	8	83	23¾	23	23⅜	— ⅜
11	4⅝	Questor .20	2.6	14	306	7⅝	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅛
24	19	QuestrpfA 2	9.8		7	21¼	20⅜	20½	— ¾
— R—R—R —									
14⅞	9	RBInd .24	2.2	7	70	11⅛	10⅞	11	— ⅞
30¼	23	RCA 1.60	6.8	6	3195	23⅝	23	23⅝	— ⅛
70¾	52½	RCA pf 4	7.4		11	54	53½	54	—1¼
12½	9⅛	RLC s .44	4.3	5	401	10½	9⅞	10¼	— ⅜
14	9½	RTE .65	6.5	6	95	10⅛	9⅞	10	
14⅝	10	RalsPur .58	5.3	9	879	10⅝	10½	10⅝	— ⅛
14¼	6⅜	Ramad .12e	1.4	16	3445	8⅝	7⅞	8⅛	— ⅜
23	13⅝	Ranco .76	5.7	7	158	13⅜	d13	13⅜	— ½
18¼	11½	RapAm .60e	3.7	3	260	16¼	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
57	37	RapA pf2.25	4.3		3	52	52	52	—3⅜
37	24½	Raybt 1.60b	6.2	5	62	27	26	26	—1½
26	14⅝	Raymdint 1	6.5	4	242	16½	14¼	15½	— ⅜
61¼	42⅛	Raythn 1.60	3.0	10	857	53⅜	52½	53¼	— ¾
33⅝	18⅝	ReadBat 1	3.3	10	559	30¼	29½	30¼	— ⅛
16⅛	12¼	RltRef 1.63e	13.	8	31	12¾	12¼	12¼	— ½
8¼	3½	Redmn .12e	1.8	6	1030	6⅞	6	6⅞	— ⅛
10½	7⅛	ReeceCp .60	7.0	6	80	9	8⅝	8⅝	— ⅛
33⅜	24⅜	ReevsB 2	7.1	4	33	29⅛	28⅛	28⅛	—1⅛
16½	10⅛	ReichCh .74	5.3	11	345	14	13⅞	14	+ ⅛
70⅞	29⅜	ReinEl 1.60	2.3	14	20	68⅝	67⅛	68⅝	— ⅛
55⅛	31⅛	RelGp 1.60b	3.3	5	1171	48⅝	46½	48⅛	— ⅜
83⅞	48	RelG pf2.20	3.1		2	71	71	71	—5¼
26⅝	23⅛	RelG pf2.60	11.		34	23⅛	d23	23	— ⅜
27½	24⅜	Relln pf2.68	11.		42	24⅜	d24½	24½	— ⅜
9⅝	5⅜	RepAir .20	2.7	4	995	7⅜	6⅞	7⅜	— ⅛
5	1⅛	RepAir wt			653	1⅞	1½	1⅞	— ⅛
30	11⅛	RepCp .60b	3.1	4	157	20	19⅛	19⅝	—1⅛
25⅛	13⅞	RepFnS s.92	4.2	4	262	22⅜	21⅜	22	—1
2¾	1⅜	RepMtg			17	1⅜	1⅜	1⅜	
31	21⅛	RepStl 2	7.6	3	571	27⅝	25⅞	26¼	— ⅜
30	20⅝	RepTex 1	4.3	6	56	23⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅜
28⅜	9	ResvOil .30	1.2	12	1209	25⅝	25	25¼	— ¼
41¼	19⅝	RsOil pf1.75	4.7		29	37½	37	37½	— ⅜
32⅝	20⅝	RevcoD .80	3.0	10	195	26⅝	25½	26¼	— ⅜
18	11⅛	Revere		3	151	15⅞	14⅞	15	—1
55⅞	44½	Revlon 1.56	3.2	12	1381	49	47½	49	+ ¼
22½	12⅛	Rexhom .60	4.0	6	167	15⅛	14⅝	14⅞	— ⅜
19⅝	15½	Rexnrd .96	5.7	6	257	17⅛	16⅝	16⅞	— ½
66⅞	54½	Revnln 3.80	6.1	6	1373	62⅞	62⅛	62½	—1⅛
78½	60	Revln pf2.25	3.1		1	72	72	72	—6½
50⅝	47¾	Revln pf4.10	8.6		79	48⅛	d47⅝	47⅝	— ¼
39⅜	29⅛	RevMH 2.20	6.5	4	587	33⅞	32¾	33⅜	—1⅛
84	62½	RevM pf4.50	6.6		88	68¼	68¼	68¼	—4¾
35	16½	RichCo 1.20	4.1	7	225	29½	28	29½	— ½
27⅛	19⅞	RchMer 1.20	5.1	9	532	23⅜	22⅞	23⅜	— ⅜
20⅛	15⅝	RieGelT 1.60	9.7	5	22	17⅛	16⅝	16½	— ⅜
38⅝	23⅛	RioGron 1	3.4	5	178	29½	28½	29½	— ¾
20	13⅝	RioGr pf .80	5.3		223	15¼	14⅝	15⅛	— ⅜
26⅛	16⅞	RiteAid .65	2.8	9	245	23½	22⅞	22⅞	— ⅜
26¾	17	Robshw 1.30	7.6	6	157	17⅛	d16⅜	17⅛	— ⅜
33⅞	22⅜	Robtsn 1.90	6.4	7	37	30½	29¼	29¾	— ⅜
12	8½	Robins .40	4.6	8	852	9	8⅝	8¾	— ⅛
18⅜	15⅝	RochG 1.48	9.8	6	168	15½	d15	15⅛	— ⅜
20⅝	16⅝	RochTl 1.56	9.1	7	171	17⅛	17	17⅛	— ½
19½	10⅛	Rockowr 1	6.2	6	134	16⅛	15⅞	16⅛	
46⅛	30⅝	Rockwl 2.60	6.0	6	620	44	41¾	43⅜	—1⅛
47¾	30½	RohmH 2	4.6	7	257	43¾	43¼	43⅛	—1⅛
19¼	10	Rohrlnd		4	333	14⅛	13⅞	14⅛	— ⅛
31¾	16¼	Rollins .72	2.7	12	1707	26⅝	24⅛	26¼	— ¼
40	28⅜	Rolm s		21	435	31⅝	30⅛	31⅝	— ⅛
5½	2½	Ronson			45	3⅛	3	3⅛	
11⅞	9⅝	Roper s .90	8.8	5	120	10⅝	10¼	10¼	— ⅜
20½	13⅞	Rorer .76	4.8	9	882	15⅝	14½	15⅝	+ ⅛
40⅛	15	Rosario .60	1.6	17	671	38⅜	37	38	+ ⅜
33⅛	15⅛	Rowan .10	.3	14	377	27⅛	27	29¼	
18¼	13	RC Cos 1.04	8.0	33	60	13⅛	d12⅞	13	— ⅛
80⅝	57⅜	RoylD 5.53e	7.0	4	855	79⅝	78¼	79	— ¼
31	21⅜	Rubbrm .92	3.6	10	98	26⅛	25⅜	25⅝	— ½
12⅞	9⅜	RussTog .88	9.3	5	122	9⅝	d 9⅜	9½	— ⅜
25⅛	14⅝	RyanH 1	4.7	8	205	22⅝	21⅜	21½	—1⅛
28½	18⅝	RyderS 1b	4.3	7	359	24⅛	22	23½	—1⅛
— S—S—S —									
10⅛	5⅜	SCA .35t	4.8	9	866	7⅜	6⅞	7⅛	— ½
32	16¼	SCM 1.50	5.5	5	545	23⅝	21⅛	23⅝	+ ¼
26¼	12½	SPSTec .64	2.9	7	270	22⅝	20½	21¾	—1⅛
51⅞	24⅜	Sabine .56	1.2	41	306	47⅝	46½	47½	—1⅛
20⅛	8	Safgdin .32	1.7	15	824	19	18	19	
44½	34⅜	Safewy 2.60	7.2	6	247	36¼	35¾	36¼	+ ⅛
14⅞	7⅛	SagaCp .44	5.0	27	169	9⅛	8⅝	8⅞	— ⅛
34¼	21⅜	StJoMI 1.40	4.7	10	451	29⅝	28½	29⅝	— ⅛
13¾	11⅛	StJoLP 1.26	11.	8	21	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	— ⅛
60⅞	34⅜	StLSaF 2.50	5.0	7	81	52⅛	49	50⅛	—3¼
11⅜	9⅛	StPaul 1.03e	10.		108	10⅛	10	10	— ⅛
34⅝	27⅛	StRegP 1.80	5.8	6	304	31½	30¼	30⅝	— ⅜
8⅜	5½	Salant .40	7.1	6	58	5⅝	5⅜	5⅝	— ⅜
17⅝	5	Sambos			547	6⅛	6	6¼	
15⅜	14	SDieGs 1.52	11.	9	541	14⅛	d13⅜	13½	— ⅜
18⅜	9⅜	SJuanR 1.05t	7.6	10	111	14½	12½	13⅝	— ⅜
29½	12⅝	Sanders .50	2.0	11	546	26⅛	25	25⅝	—1⅛
55	29⅛	SFeInd 2.40	4.8	7	1357	50½	49⅛	49⅝	—1⅛
15⅜	8	SFeln pf .50	3.7		5	13⅝	13⅜	13⅝	— ⅛
39⅛	18¼	SFeInt .72	2.4	29	3505	30⅛	28½	30	— ⅜
19⅝	13	SgtWel .88	5.9	7	72	15¼	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅛
9⅝	4⅝	SaulRE			123	8⅛	7⅝	7⅝	— ⅜
10⅛	4⅛	SavASfp		10	177	7⅝	7¼	7⅝	— ⅜
13⅝	7	SavOnD .40	3.6	8	350	11¼	10⅞	11	— ⅛
12¼	9⅝	SavEIP 1	9.9	4	61	10⅛	10	10⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	11⅝	SavE A 1.34	11.		10	12	12	12	— ⅛
13¾	11	SavE pf1.28	12.		16	11	d10⅛	10¼	—1
13¾	11⅞	Savin .70	4.5	3	593	15½	14¼	15⅛	— ⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Saxon		6	752	6⅛	5¾	6	— ⅛
6½	2⅜	Schaefer			33	4⅝	4⅝	4⅞	— ⅜
35¼	27⅛	SchrPlo 1.44	4.7	8	1509	31⅛	29½	30⅜	— ⅛
64¾	60⅜	SchrPl pf5.07	8.5		1	60	d60	60	— ⅜
13⅞	9	Schlitz .30t		27	1502	10⅝	9⅞	10⅛	— ¼
89⅞	66⅜	Schimb s1.10	1.3	19	1527	86	81⅝	86	+2
37½	25⅛	SciAtla s.16	.5	19	490	33	30⅛	32⅛	—1⅛
27¼	18	SCOA s 1	4.3	7	181	24¼	23½	23½	—1⅛
5¼	3½	ScottLad .05e	.9	8	72	5⅜	4⅞	5⅜	
31⅜	22	ScotFet 1.80	6.9	6	141	26½	25⅝	26	— ⅜
26	15⅝	ScottF .80	3.7	8	150	23	21⅛	21⅛	—1⅛
28⅝	13½	ScottP .92	5.3	6	1491	17⅝	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
23⅛	8⅛	Scottys .40	2.6	9	357	15½	15	15⅛	— ⅛
23	17¼	Scovill 1.40	7.5	6	274	18⅝	18	18⅝	— ⅛
10⅛	6⅞	Scudder		18	102	9⅝	9½	9⅝	— ⅛
9⅛	8⅜	Scud pf .90e	10.		79	9⅛	9	9	— ⅛
13⅞	11¼	SeaCA pf1.46	13.		48	11⅛	d10¾	10⅞	— ⅛
30⅜	15½	SeaCont .42	2.5	5	594	17⅛	16½	16⅝	— ⅛
33⅞	23⅛	SeabCL 2.20	8.3	4	318	26⅛	25⅜	26½	— ⅜
18⅜	9½	SeaWA .40b	3.8	5	397	10⅝	10	10⅝	— ⅛
31⅜	23	Seafst 1.12	4.2	7	137	27	26⅛	26⅛	
37½	24¼	Seagrm g1.12		14	911	38⅜	36	37½	—1½
23	10½	Seagrv .27e	1.5	7	55	18⅛	17⅝	18	—1¼
19¼	15⅛	SealAir n.44	2.9	9	108	15⅛	d14½	15⅛	—1⅛
32⅜	19¼	SealPw 1.30	4.6	7	59	29⅝	28¼	28¼	—1⅛
21⅝	10⅜	SearleG .52	3.3	11	2986	16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅜
23⅝	18⅝	Sears 1.28	6.7	7	3952	19⅝	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
14⅛	5⅝	Seatrain			649	5⅝	d 5	5¼	— ⅜
34⅝	26½	SecPac n1.88	6.4	5	642	29⅝	28	28	—1⅛
48⅞	24⅛	Sedco .64	1.5	37	1211	43	39¾	43	+ ¼
14⅛	10	SeigLt 1.20b	12.	6	51	10	d 9⅝	9⅞	— ⅛
10⅝	7⅛	SvCpInt .34	3.8	5	x39	9	8⅞	8⅞	— ⅛
14½	7⅛	Shakspr .52	4.3	9	49	12¼	12	12	— ⅜
18½	11⅛	Shaklee .74	5.2	5	265	14⅛	13½	14⅛	— ⅛
43⅝	21	Shapell .15	.4	4	100	35⅛	34⅞	34⅞	—1⅛
18½	8½	ShearH .48b	3.2	4	601	14⅞	13⅞	14⅞	— ¼
51¾	30¼	ShellOil 2	4.2	8	691	48⅛	47⅛	48	—1½
33⅜	28⅜	ShellT s2.39t	7.6	5	4	31½	31⅜	31⅜	— ⅜
12⅞	8⅞	ShelGlo .70	8.0	3	330	9⅛	d 8⅞	8¾	— ⅛
19⅝	14¾	ShelG pf1.35	9.3		15	15	d14¼	14½	— ⅛
17⅛	14	ShelG pf1.40	9.7		10	14½	14½	14½	
28⅞	19⅞	Shrwin		16	181	26	24⅝	24⅝	—1⅛
54	44	Shrw pf 4.40	9.2		z700	49⅛	48	48	—1¼
14¼	12½	SierPac 1.34	10.	7	155	13⅝	13⅛	13⅛	— ½
38⅞	19⅛	Signal 1	3.0	7	1083	33⅜	31⅝	33⅜	— ⅜
38½	28⅜	Signode 1.72	4.9	6	97	36⅜	35	35	—2⅛
20⅝	12¼	SimPrec .28	2.3	9	279	12¾	d11⅞	12⅛	— ⅜
13⅜	8⅛	SimpPat .56	5.9	10	789	9⅞	9	9½	— ⅛
19¼	11⅛	Singer .40	3.8	4	805	11	d10⅛	10½	— ⅜
35⅞	28⅜	Singr pf3.50	12.		20	29¼	d28⅜	28⅞	— ¼
14⅛	9¼	Skyline .48	4.6	10	285	10⅝	10¼	10⅜	— ¼
24⅞	17⅞	SmithA 1.40	7.5	3	109	19⅞	18½	18⅞	— ⅛
67¼	39	Smithln 1.12	1.8	12	587	64	61⅜	64	—2
52⅞	38⅜	Smtkln s1.44	2.9	15	1598	50	46⅛	50	+1¼
30¼	14½	SmithTr 1	3.9	8	265	27	25⅛	25⅛	—1⅛
23½	16½	Smucker 1	4.9	6	33	21	20¼	20¼	— ⅜
26⅛	20⅛	SnapOn s.80	3.6	12	421	22⅝	20⅞	22	
10⅛	7⅛	SonyCp .10e	1.3	19	805	7⅝	7⅛	7½	— ⅛
21½	16½	SooLin s.76t	4.4	7	84	18⅛	17⅛	17⅝	— ⅜

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
5¼	2⅜	SoAtlFn			44	3½	3⅜	3⅜	— ⅛
18½	15	SCrEG 1.68	11.	9	168	15½	15¼	15½	— ⅛
20⅛	16⅜	SoJerIn 1.74	9.2	8	16	19	18½	18⅞	— ½
55½	26⅜	Soutdwn .60	1.4	6	58	45⅜	43⅜	43⅞	—3⅞
17	11½	SoetBk .80	5.4	6	327	15	14⅞	14⅞	— ⅜
7⅛	6⅛	SoetPS s		5	67	7⅛	7	7	— ⅛
27⅛	23½	SCalEd 2.72	11.	6	1782	25⅝	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
16	12	SouthCo 1.54	13.	9	1736	12⅛	12	12⅛	— ⅛
19⅛	17⅛	SoInGE 1.52	8.6	6	103	18	17⅝	17⅝	— ¼
49⅝	29½	SoNRes 1.50	3.2	9	266	47⅜	44⅞	46⅜	—2⅛
41	34½	SNETel 3.60	9.8	6	32	37⅛	36⅝	36⅝	— ⅛
37⅜	25	SouPac 2.40	7.3	6	773	33⅜	32⅝	33	—1⅛
58⅛	44⅝	SouRy 3.20	5.9	6	104	54	53⅝	54	— ½
29⅝	24⅝	SoRy pf2.60	9.9		8	26⅝	26⅜	26⅜	
30½	18½	SoUnCo 1.76	6.2	8	47	28⅝	27⅜	28⅛	+ ⅜
32	25⅛	SoutInd .84b	3.0	9	287	27⅞	27¼	27⅞	
48½	34⅛	SouRoyl s		24	438	44	40⅛	44	—1⅜
26	16⅛	SwtAir s .28	1.3	5	414	23¼	21½	22	—1½
29⅝	22¼	SwtBsh 1.40	5.8	6	86	24¼	24	24¼	— ⅛
24	10⅝	SwtFore .40	2.2	4	634	18⅛	17	18⅛	
13⅛	10⅝	SwtGas n1.10	10.	8	260	10⅝	10⅜	10⅜	— ⅛
14⅝	12⅛	SwtPS 1.28	10.	4	211	13	d12½	12⅛	— ⅜
21⅛	10½	Sparton .80	4.6	6	69	18⅛	17⅛	17⅛	—1⅛
34⅜	15⅛	SpectPh		16	403	29½	28⅛	29⅛	—1⅛
21⅛	12⅜	SperHut 1	6.3	5	66	16⅝	15½	15⅞	— ⅜
38	30⅛	SperHu pf 3	9.4		7	32½	32	32	—1½
52⅝	39⅛	Sperry 1.56	3.5	7	2153	45	42⅛	45	— ⅛
20⅛	14	SprngsM 1.20	7.3	4	24	16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
25½	19⅛	SquarD 1.50	6.4	8	34	23⅛	23⅛	23½	— ⅛
37¼	25½	Squibb 1.08	3.2	13	1656	33⅜	32⅝	33⅛	— ⅛
15¼	11¼	StaRite n.70	6.1	6	123	12⅝	11⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
31¾	16½	Staley 1	3.6	17	1015	27⅜	25⅞	27⅜	
26⅞	22⅛	StBrnd 1.48	5.8	10	183	25⅝	25	25½	— ⅛
32⅝	19⅛	StBPnt .64	2.7	10	245	23⅞	23¼	23¼	— ⅛
19⅝	13½	StdMotA .64	4.1	6	119	15⅝	15½	15⅝	— ⅛
62⅛	42⅜	StOIlCl 2.80	4.9	7	1914	57⅜	53⅞	57½	— ⅛
76⅜	49⅛	StOInd 3	4.2	8	2174	72⅜	70½	72	—1⅜
77⅜	32½	StOIlOh 1.20	1.7	13	2390	70⅝	67⅛	70⅞	—1
12⅛	7⅛	StPacCp .60	6.9	3	168	8⅞	8⅛	8⅝	— ½
19½	12⅛	Standex .75	4.3	7	82	17½	16½	17½	+ ⅛
34⅜	22¼	StanW 1.24	3.8	8	498	33¼	32⅜	32⅝	— ⅛
32¼	22⅜	Starret 1.48	5.0	6	6	30	29⅜	29⅜	— ⅜
6⅛	3½	StMutInv		12	106	4⅞	4⅝	4⅝	— ⅛
11½	9½	StaMSe 1.05	11.		91	9⅝	9⅝	9⅝	
25	19	StautCh s1.10	5.1	7	555	21⅛	21¼	21⅝	
4⅞	3⅛	Steego .12b	3.8	7	352	3⅞	3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
11⅛	8½	Sterchl .68	6.7	4	45	10⅛	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅛
9½	6⅛	SterlBcp .66	9.3	7	155	7⅛	7	7⅛	— ⅛
21⅛	14	SterlDg .84	4.7	11	763	17⅞	16⅞	17⅛	— ⅛
25½	13⅞	Sterndnt .60	3.2	8	188	19½	18	18⅛	—1⅛
16⅞	13⅜	StevenJ 1.20b	8.5	4	228	14¼	14⅛	14⅛	— ⅛
41⅞	26½	StewWa s1.88	5.9	7	123	32⅜	32	32	—1½
37⅜	23⅜	StokVC 1.48	5.8	6	97	25½	25	25½	—1⅛
12⅛	10⅛	StokVC pf 1	9.5		z1060	10½	d10	10½	
50⅝	37⅞	StoneW 2.75b	6.3	9	88	45⅛	43½	43½	—2⅛
29⅞	10½	StonCon .60	2.7	10	127	22⅜	21⅝	22	—2⅛
20⅝	14⅝	StopShp 1.20	7.3	4	38	16⅛	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
23⅛	14⅜	StorTec s		12	2396	16⅝	15⅛	16⅛	— ⅜
51⅞	26	StorerB 1.30	2.9	10	293	48⅛	45	45¼	—3⅜
17⅜	12½	StridRit 1.08	7.1	6	109	15⅛	15⅛	15⅛	— ⅛
51⅝	23½	StuWor 1.25	2.5	11	1	50⅝	50⅝	50⅝	
4⅛	2⅜	SuavSho .20	6.2	7	79	3½	3¼	3¼	— ¼
36⅜	16½	SubPrG 1.44	4.4	9	357	33	31	33	
37½	22	SunChm .60	1.8	5	158	34¼	33¼	33¼	—2
28⅛	19½	SunEl .60	2.7	12	121	22⅜	21⅝	22¼	—1
70⅝	36⅛	SunCo 3	4.8	7	536	63	60⅝	62⅛	—2¼
73	37½	SunC pf 2.25	3.6		8	65	63⅝	63½	—6
25	16⅞	Sunbm 1.50	8.3	6	793	18⅝	17	18	—1⅜
36¼	19	Sundstr 1.20	4.0	9	513	31⅛	29⅜	30¼	—1½
86½	50	Sunds pf3.50	4.8		2	73½	73½	73½	—8
22⅜	9	SunsM .40	2.3	11	448	18½	17⅛	17⅛	+ ⅜
22⅜	15⅛	SuprVal .66	3.3	9	113	20⅜	19⅛	19⅝	—1⅛
572	269½	SuprOil 2.80	.5	33	166	530	515	523	—21
19⅛	10⅞	SuprmkG .48	3.4	5	469	14⅝	13⅜	14⅛	— ⅜
10⅛	4⅛	Supscp			58	4⅛	4⅛	4⅛	— ⅛
12¼	7⅛	SutroM 1e	11.	8	115	9⅜	8⅞	8⅞	—1
27	19¼	Swank 1.40a	7.2	5	286	20	d18⅝	19½	— ½
24⅜	14½	Sybron 1.08	6.5	9	305	16½	15⅝	16½	— ½
40	30	Sybrn pf2.40	7.7		11	32½	31¼	31¼	—1½
— T—T—T —									
17¼	11¼	TRE s .84	6.9	6	389	12⅛	d11¼	12⅛	— ½
41⅝	33⅛	TRW 2	5.1	7	486	39	38	38⅛	— ½
90	73½	TRW pf 4.40	5.3		13	84⅛	83	83	—4
79	63⅛	TRW pr4.50	6.1		1	73⅛	73⅛	73⅛	—2½
32	17½	TaftBrd .76	2.7	9	135	28⅛	27⅞	28⅛	—1⅛
11⅛	1⅜	Talcott			299	9⅛	7⅛	8½	—1
15⅜	9	Talley 1	11.	6	204	9⅛	d 8⅞	9	— ⅛
15⅜	9⅞	Talley pf 1	10.		66	10	d 9½	10	+ ⅛
19⅛	16⅛	TampE 1.44	8.9	8	276	16⅝	d16	16¼	— ⅛
31⅛	17⅜	Tandy		8	1537	26⅝	25⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
6⅞	3⅜	Tandycft n		3	323	4⅝	4⅛	4⅝	— ⅛
16½	7⅛	Tappan .40	2.6	23	760	15⅝	14⅛	15⅛	+ ⅜
16⅜	9	Tchncolr .72	5.4	5	229	13½	12½	13⅜	— ⅜
18⅝	7⅝	Technicn		13	310	15⅝	15	15⅝	— ½
61½	39	Tektrnx .84	1.5	13	478	57⅛	55½	57⅛	— ⅛
11¼	4½	Telecor 6.60c		3	66	4½	4½	4½	
154½	83⅛	Teledn 9.92t	6.8	7	1808	146	135¼	146	+6⅛
21⅜	8¼	Telprmt		18	2062	17⅛	15	17⅛	+ ⅛
7⅛	3⅜	Telex		13	745	4	d 3⅞	4	— ⅛
39½	29	Tennco 2.40	6.7	7	4085	36⅛	34⅞	35⅞	—1⅛
145	108½	Tennc pf5.50	4.2		1	130½	130½	130½	—9
28⅛	14⅛	Teradyn		13	391	24½	23	24⅛	—1½
19⅛	6⅛	Tesoro		7	3399	15⅞	14⅛	15⅝	— ⅛
33⅛	19⅛	Tesor pf2.16	7.5		294	28⅝	26	28⅛	
32⅛	22⅛	Texaco 2.16	7.3	7	11068	29⅝	28⅛	29⅝	— ¼
45⅛	35½	TexCm 1.40	3.4	8	483	41⅝	40⅛	40⅛	—1⅛
61⅛	32	TexEst 2.70	4.7	10	539	58	57	57¼	—2
27⅛	23⅛	TxET pf2.40	10.		319	23⅛	d23¼	23½	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	TxET pf2.87	11.		8	26	d26	26	— ⅛
26⅛	23⅛	TexGT s1.46	6.3	8	374	23⅛	d23	23⅛	— ⅛
24½	16	Texind .60	2.1	4	394	21	19¼	19½	—2¼
101	75⅛	Texinst 2	2.1	14	1345	95⅛	91⅛	95⅛	+2½
15⅛	5⅛	Texint			1727	11⅛	10⅛	11⅛	—1⅛
55½	25⅛	TexOGs .48	.9	13	773	51⅛	49⅝	51⅝	—1⅛
74	44½	TxPcLd .45e	.7	30	64	68¼	64⅛	65⅛	—3½
20⅛	17½	TexUtil 1.64	9.6	6	3401	17¼	d16⅛	17	— ¼
33	18	Texsolf 1.20	4.1	13	958	29⅛	28⅛	29½	— ⅛
51⅛	35¼	Texgllpf 3	6.2		69	49	48	48⅛	—1⅛
13½	3⅜	Texfi Ind		2	382	3⅜	d 3⅛	3⅛	— ⅛
33	23½	Textron 1.80	6.8	6	347	26⅛	26⅛	26⅛	— ⅛
36¼	27	Textr pf2.08	7.4		25	29	28⅛	28¼	—1
46	27⅜	Thiokol 1.55	3.7	7	252	42¼	41⅛	42	—2⅛
46⅜	39⅛	ThmBet 1.52	3.5	12	72	43½	43⅛	43⅛	— ⅛
13⅜	8¼	Thomln .52b	5.2	5	44	10⅛	9⅞	10	— ⅛
28⅛	20	ThmJW 1.80	6.5	6	168	28⅛	27⅛	27⅛	— ½
17¼	9½	Thrifty .60	4.8	9	242	13	11⅞	12½	— ½
29⅛	19¼	Tidwatr .90	3.4	10	804	26⅝	25	26⅝	— ⅛
32⅝	19	TigerInt .80	3.7	5	1459	21½	20⅛	21½	
49⅛	35⅛	Timeln 1.66	3.8	8	770	44⅝	43⅝	44	—1¼
35⅛	26½	TimI pfB1.57	5.0		117	32	31¼	31½	— ⅛
36⅛	26⅛	TimesM 1.20	3.6	8	382	35¼	33⅛	33⅛	—2¼
63½	45	Timkn 3	5.2	6	54	58⅛	56⅛	57¼	—2
31	19⅛	ToddSh		4	89	25⅛	23	23	—3
25⅛	12⅜	Tokheim .60	3.5	8	296	17¼	16⅞	17¼	— ⅛
23⅜	18¼	TolEdis 2.20	12.	6	161	18⅝	18⅛	18⅝	+ ⅛
25	20	TolEd pf2.36	12.		11	20⅛	20	20¼	— ⅛
15	7⅛	TonkaCp			84	9¼	8⅞	9	— ⅛
13⅛	8¼	TootRol .40b	4.2	6	32	10⅛	9⅜	9½	— ⅛
29⅛	17⅛	ToroCo .88	4.1	7	273	21⅛	20½	21⅛	— ⅛
29½	12⅛	ToyRUs n		11	827	25⅛	24	24⅛	—1⅛
23	15⅛	Tracor s .40	2.2	7	457	19	16⅝	18⅛	—1⅛
23½	17½	Tranes .92	4.8	7	524	19½	18⅞	19⅛	— ⅛
37⅛	25⅛	TranUn 2.36	7.3	7	66	33⅛	32½	32½	—2
27⅛	13⅛	TW Corp		4	3938	20⅛	18⅞	20¼	—1⅛
22⅛	16	TWC pf 2	11.		16	18½	18	18	— ⅛
18	14½	TWC pf 1.90	13.		81	14⅛	d14⅛	14½	— ¼
32⅛	27⅛	TWC pf 2.66	9.6		56	28⅛	d27¼	27⅛	—1½
20⅝	14⅛	Transm 1.12	6.4	5	1318	17⅛	16⅝	17⅛	— ⅛
142½	118½	Trans pf4.50	3.6		1	124	124	124	—18½
22¼	19½	TranInc 2.04	11.		40	19⅛	d19⅛	19⅛	— ¼
36½	16⅛	Transco 1.24	4.0	13	942	31⅛	29	31⅛	— ⅛
14½	7½	Transco .60	7.0	7	31	8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	+ ⅛
102	96⅛	TrG pf 10.32	11.		z120	94	d92½	92½	—3⅛
97½	81⅛	TrGP pf8.64	11.		z270	81⅛	81⅛	81⅛	
26	23	TrGP pf2.50	11.		5	22⅛	d22⅛	22⅛	— ⅜
18½	12⅛	TrnsOh .40b	3.1	3	61	13¼	d12½	13	— ⅛
26	19⅛	Tranwy 1.80	7.7	5	514	24¼	23½	23⅛	— ⅛
40⅛	30⅛	Travlrs 2.08	5.8	4	1674	36⅛	35⅛	36	— ½
44½	33⅛	Travlr pf 2	5.1		1	39½	39½	39½	— ¼
20¼	16⅛	TriCon 2.03e	11.		339	19	18¼	18⅛	— ⅛
29⅛	26⅛	TriCn pf2.50	9.4		4	26⅛	d26½	26½	— ⅛
4	2⅛	TriSoM		4	86	3⅛	3	3	— ⅛
11½	7⅛	Triaind .30r	3.3	7	52	9⅛	8⅞	9⅛	— ¼
23⅛	14⅛	TriaPc .84	4.3	7	95	20⅛	19½	19⅛	—1½
13⅛	6⅛	Trico .18	1.8	10	183	10⅛	9⅜	9⅞	— ⅛
42⅛	15⅛	Trinityin 1.20	3.3	12	416	36½	33⅛	36½	—1
17½	14	TucsEP 1.42	8.9	7	513	15⅛	14	15⅛	+1⅛
46¼	24⅛	TCFox 1.40a	3.5	6	385	40⅛	38⅛	39⅛	—1
24½	17	TwinDs 1	5.0	6	30	20⅛	20	20⅛	— ⅛
25⅛	14⅛	TycoLab 1	4.7	7	617	21⅛	20⅛	21¼	—1⅛
19¼	13⅛	TylerCp .45	3.1	7	166	15⅛	14½	14⅛	—1
46⅛	21⅛	Tymshr		14	287	39½	38	39⅛	—2⅛

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $	Yld.	P/E	Sls. 100s.	High	Low	Close Quot.	Ch'ge Prev Close
— U—U—U —									
40⅛	23⅛	UAL 1	4.3	4	1719	23⅛	d21⅝	23⅛	[illegible]
28	16⅛	UGI 1.64	6.7	8	92	25	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
29½	24⅜	UGI pf 2.75	11.		z200	25⅛	25¼	25⅛	[illegible]
19⅞	13⅛	UMC 1.20	9.0	6	118	14	d13¼	13⅛	[illegible]
3½	1⅛	UMET Tr			31	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]
29⅛	16	UNCRes .50	2.4	6	790	21⅛	20	21⅛	[illegible]
39½	17	UVInd 18c		7	766	27⅛	26⅛	27⅛	[illegible]
14⅛	10	Unarco .88	7.5	5	31	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
52½	43⅛	UComp 2.60	5.5	8	313	48	46⅛	47	[illegible]
44½	33⅛	UnCarb 3	7.3	6	1600	41⅛	40⅛	41⅛	[illegible]
13⅛	7⅛	UnComr .20	2.7		92	10⅛	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
9⅛	3⅛	UnionCp .24t	3.4	7	542	7⅛	6½	7	[illegible]
15	13⅛	UnElec 1.44	11.	6	572	13⅛	d12⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
49⅛	39⅛	UnEl pf4.50	11.		z10	42⅛	42⅛	42⅛	[illegible]
79⅛	72	UnEl pfL 8	11.		z70	74⅛	74⅛	74⅛	[illegible]
28½	24⅛	UnEl pf 2.72	11.		9	24½	d24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
82½	69	UnEl pf 7.44	11.		1	68	d68	68	[illegible]
49⅛	33	UOilCl s1.30	2.9	9	1409	46	44½	45⅛	[illegible]
74	50⅛	UPacC 2.30	3.3	10	736	70	67⅛	70	[illegible]
26	17½	UPac pf .47	2.0		3	23½	23⅛	23⅛	[illegible]
8⅛	4⅛	Uniroyal			1607	5	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]
78½	42	Uniroyl pf 8	18.		z2310	45½	43⅛	45⅛	[illegible]
13⅛	7⅛	UnBrnd .20a	2.3	5	238	9	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
15⅛	10⅛	UBrd pf1.20	11.		9	11⅛	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
53⅛	29⅛	UEnRs 2.48	5.2	6	503	48	46⅛	48	[illegible]
31½	28	UFinCl s.90	3.1	8	348	29⅛	29	29⅛	[illegible]
30⅛	13⅛	UnGrty .16	.6	9	800	27	23⅛	27	[illegible]
26⅛	21⅛	UIllum 2.68	12.	6	31	23⅛	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]
20⅛	12½	UnitInd .90	5.6	5	37	17	16	16⅛	[illegible]
18	8⅛	UnitInns .22	1.3	7	269	16⅛	14½	16⅛	[illegible]
13⅛	11	UJerBk 1.04	9.9	4	45	11	d10⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
3⅛	1⅛	UnPkMn			143	2⅛	2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]
32⅛	22⅛	UnRefg s		6	183	29	26⅛	28⅛	[illegible]
20½	14½	USFoS 1.58e	8.9		174	17⅛	17	17⅛	[illegible]
41⅛	29	USGyp 2.40	6.6	4	225	37½	36⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
37⅛	23⅛	USGvps 2.40	7.3	4	1341	33	32	32⅛	[illegible]
33½	22½	USGy pf1.80	6.0		5	30	29	30	[illegible]
16⅛	6⅛	USHom .52	4.5	3	1888	12⅛	10⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
10½	6⅛	USInd .64	7.4	5	1014	8⅛	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
18⅛	12⅛	USLeasg .52	3.4	6	315	16	15⅛	15⅛	[illegible]
9⅛	4⅛	US Rlty			101	8⅛	7⅛	8	[illegible]
28	18⅛	USShoe 1.48	7.7	5	112	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	[illegible]
28⅛	21⅛	USSteel 1.60	7.2	5	1545	22⅛	21⅛	22⅛	[illegible]
37⅛	30⅛	USTobc 1.84	5.1	11	94	36½	36⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
45⅛	35⅛	UnTech 2.20	5.6	7	1362	39⅛	37⅛	39⅛	[illegible]
124⅛	100	UTch pf7.32	7.0		10	106⅛	104	104	[illegible]
61½	49⅛	UTch pf3.87	7.6		775	51	d49	51	[illegible]
32⅛	23⅛	UTch pf2.55	11.		183	24⅛	d23⅛	24	[illegible]
21⅛	17⅛	UniTel 1.52	7.9	7	991	19⅛	18⅛	19⅛	[illegible]
37½	12	Unitrod .50	1.6	13	407	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	[illegible]
10⅛	6⅛	Univar .56	6.1	5	66	9⅛	9	9⅛	[illegible]
22	14½	UnivFd .96	6.6	7	44	15⅛	14⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
24½	15⅛	UnLeaf 1.20	5.4	8	43	22½	22⅛	22⅛	[illegible]
53⅛	40	Upjohn 1.72	3.9	9	860	44⅛	42⅛	44	[illegible]
28	17	USLIFE .66	2.9	6	1140	23⅛	22⅛	23	[illegible]
11⅛	9	UslifeFd .96a	10.		9	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
19⅛	17	UtaPL 1.76	11.	9	295	17⅛	d16⅛	16⅛	[illegible]
30⅛	26⅛	UtPL pf2.80	10.		3	27	26⅛	26⅛	[illegible]
24	20⅛	UtPL pf2.04	10.		1	20½	d20½	20½	[illegible]
— V—V—V —									
21	16½	VF Cp 1.40	8.1	5	70	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
37½	14	VSI Cp .60	1.7	10	156	35⅛	34⅛	35⅛	[illegible]
9	4⅛	Valleyln .40	6.7	12	151	6⅛	5⅛	6	[illegible]
15½	10½	VanDrn .92	7.1	5	55	13⅛	12⅛	13	[illegible]
27⅛	11⅛	Varian .40	1.7	27	778	23⅛	21⅛	23	[illegible]
12½	7½	Varo .40	4.7	7	288	8⅛	7⅛	8⅛	
39½	16⅛	Veeco .50	1.4	12	554	34⅛	31⅛	34⅛	[illegible]
7⅛	4	Vendo			84	5⅛	4⅛	4⅛	[illegible]
13⅛	11½	VestSe 1.36e	12.		30	11⅛	d11	11	[illegible]
34	18⅛	Viacom .32	1.1	14	271	31	29½	30⅛	[illegible]
14⅛	11⅛	VaEPw 1.40	12.	7	1279	11⅛	d11½	11⅛	[illegible]
54	46	VaEP pf 5	11.		z510	46⅛	46	46⅛	[illegible]
99⅛	79	VaEP pf8.60	11.		z40	79	79	79	
102½	91	VaEP pf9.75	11.		z8730	90	d88½	89	[illegible]
29½	24⅛	VaEP pf2.90	12.		6	24⅛	d24¼	24⅛	[illegible]
84⅛	70	VaE pfJ7.72	11.		z160	69⅛	d68½	69⅛	[illegible]
29⅛	7⅛	Vornado .60	2.9	32	1102	21⅛	20	20⅛	[illegible]
15⅛	11⅛	Vulcinc .75	5.8	5	13	13⅛	13	13	[illegible]
37⅛	26⅛	VulcnM 1.60	4.9	7	60	33⅛	32⅛	33⅛	[illegible]
— W—W—W —									
41⅛	17½	WUI .80	2.2	12	250	38	36⅛	36⅛	[illegible]
20⅛	12	Wabash .50	3.9	4	131	13½	12½	12⅛	[illegible]
21	15½	Wachov .76	4.1	7	271	18⅛	18	18⅛	[illegible]
55⅛	42½	Wach pf2.20	4.5		7	49	49	49	[illegible]
7⅛	3½	WachRty			134	5⅛	4½	4⅛	[illegible]
34½	19½	WalMrt .30	1.0	13	152	29⅛	26⅛	29⅛	
30⅛	23½	Walgrn 1.40	5.4	5	144	26⅛	25⅛	26	[illegible]
44½	27⅛	WlkrA g1.60a		8	2024	41⅛	39⅛	40⅛	[illegible]
28⅛	21⅛	WallBus .84	3.1	7	12	27⅛	26	26⅛	[illegible]
27⅛	17⅛	WalMu 1.60	7.0	4	194	24½	22⅛	23	[illegible]
35⅛	26⅛	WaltJm 1.80	5.9	5	651	31	29⅛	30⅛	[illegible]
38	27½	WaltJ pf1.60	5.0		12	32½	31⅛	31⅛	[illegible]
12⅛	7⅛	WardFd		7	148	9⅛	8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
13	7⅛	Warnaco .20r	2.1	4	153	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
40⅛	21⅛	WarnS 1.80	5.5	7	216	34⅛	32⅛	33	[illegible]
44	32⅛	WrnComs 1	2.5	8	817	39⅛	38	39⅛	[illegible]
27½	21½	WarnrL 1.32	6.2	8	4554	21⅛	d20⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
27⅛	22⅛	WashGs 2.40	9.7	9	26	25	24⅛	24⅛	[illegible]
39	22⅛	WshNat 1.40	4.6	7	55	30⅛	29⅛	30⅛	
23⅛	20⅛	WshWt 2.08	10.	6	105	21	d19⅛	20⅛	[illegible]
38⅛	22⅛	WasteM .70	2.0	12	329	34⅛	32⅛	34⅛	[illegible]
29⅛	13	WatkinJ .40	1.7	16	103	23	22	22⅛	[illegible]
6⅛	4⅛	WayGos .24	5.3	45	14	4⅛	d 4½	4½	[illegible]
7⅛	4⅛	WeanUn .20	3.0	16	31	6⅛	6⅛	6⅛	[illegible]
13⅛	12⅛	Wean pf1.26	11.		6	12	d12	12	[illegible]
25⅛	10⅛	WebbD .20	1.6	13	1377	12⅛	11⅛	12⅛	[illegible]
28½	22⅛	WeisMk s.80	2.9	9	5	27⅛	27⅛	27⅛	[illegible]
33⅛	25⅛	WellsF 1.72	6.6	5	159	26⅛	25⅛	26⅛	[illegible]
17⅛	10⅛	WelFM 1.30e	9.1	7	208	15⅛	13⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
40	31⅛	WtPtPe 2.80	9.1	5	77	31	d30⅛	30⅛	[illegible]
14	8⅛	WstctT g.80			30	12½	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
12	7⅛	WnAirL .40	4.4	3	637	9⅛	8⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
31	23⅛	WAir pf 2	8.3		49	24⅛	23½	24	[illegible]
35	23	WnBnc 1.64	5.8	6	1655	28⅛	27⅛	28⅛	[illegible]
48¼	20⅛	WnCoNA .32	.8	15	593	43½	40	42	[illegible]
60⅛	27⅛	WPacin 1	2.0	6	257	49½	47½	49½	
24⅛	14⅛	WUnion 1.40	7.9	10	791	18⅛	17	17⅛	[illegible]
54	42	WnUn pf4.60	10.		2	45½	45½	45⅛	[illegible]
61	47	WnUn pf4.90	9.6		5	53	51	51	[illegible]
11⅛	9	WUn dpf1.18	12.		49	9⅛	d 9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
24⅛	21	WUTI pf2.56	13.		11	21	d20⅛	20⅛	[illegible]
23	16	WestgEl .97	5.0	5	3778	19⅛	19	19½	
35⅛	23⅛	Wstvoc 1.50	4.6	7	366	33	32½	32⅛	[illegible]
35½	23⅛	Weyerhr 1.30	4.0	8	1564	32⅛	31½	32⅛	[illegible]
48½	36⅛	Weyr pf2.80	6.4		193	44½	42⅛	43⅛	[illegible]
39	26⅛	WheelF 1.20	4.0	8	x289	31	29⅛	30⅛	[illegible]
42⅛	29½	WheelF pf 2	6.5		x15	32½	31	31	[illegible]
24⅛	9	WheelPlt		1	79	17⅛	16⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
58⅛	45	WhelPlt pf6	13.		z190	47⅛	46	46	[illegible]
49½	38½	WhelPlt pf5	13.		z150	39	39	39	[illegible]
23⅛	17½	Whirlpl 1.40	6.7	8	56	21	20⅛	21	[illegible]
27⅛	16⅛	WhitC 1.40	6.0	5	576	24	22⅛	23⅛	[illegible]
13⅛	5⅛	WhiteMt		3	800	5⅛	d 5⅛	5⅛	[illegible]
17⅛	9⅛	Whittak .50	3.6	5	879	14	13⅛	13⅛	[illegible]
18⅛	11⅛	Wickes 1.04	7.2	4	462	14⅛	13⅛	14⅛	[illegible]
13⅛	6½	Wiebldt .44	4.2	12	106	10⅛	10	10⅛	[illegible]
24⅛	14	Williams 1	4.7	17	2177	21⅛	20⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
34⅛	27	Willms pf.80	.0		5	u36	36	36	[illegible]
13⅛	6	WilshrO .14	1.3	35	854	10⅛	9½	10⅛	[illegible]
33⅛	25½	WinDx 1.68	5.5	9	87	30⅛	30⅛	30⅛	[illegible]
5⅛	2⅛	Winnbgo		125	616	2½	d 2⅛	2⅛	[illegible]
11⅛	8⅛	WinterJ 1	12.	10	34	8⅛	d 8⅛	8⅛	[illegible]
26⅛	23⅛	WisEP 2.38	9.7	7	854	24⅛	24¼	24⅛	[illegible]
104	91⅛	WisE pf8.90	10.		302	94	d85⅛	86⅛	[illegible]
92⅛	80	WisE pf7.75	9.9		130	78	d77½	78	[illegible]
25⅛	19	WisGas 2.04	9.2	6	39	22⅛	22¼	22⅛	[illegible]
21⅛	17⅛	WiscPL 1.84	10.	8	42	18½	18¼	18⅛	
20½	16¼	WiscPS 1.72	10.	6	66	17⅛	17	17	[illegible]
29⅛	18⅛	Witco 1.40	5.4	6	156	27	25⅛	26	[illegible]
15⅛	10	WittrR .80	7.7	8	384	10⅛	10¼	10⅛	[illegible]
13⅛	7½	WolvrW .36	3.4	5	411	10⅛	9⅛	10⅛	[illegible]
24⅛	12⅛	Womeic .60	3.0	9	229	20⅛	19⅛	20	[illegible]
38¼	15⅛	WoodPt .48	1.4	17	547	33⅛	30⅛	33⅛	[illegible]
32	17⅛	Wolwth 1.60	5.7	6	861	28	27¼	28	[illegible]
44	26⅛	Wolw pf2.20	5.7		14	38⅛	38⅛	38⅛	[illegible]
10⅛	5	WorldAir		6	145	6⅛	5⅛	6	[illegible]
76⅛	56⅛	Wrigly 2.40a	3.4	7	32	71⅛	70	70⅛	[illegible]
17	8⅛	Wurltzr .48	5.0	8	32	9⅛	9⅛	9⅛	[illegible]
19	10⅛	Wylain .80	5.9	7	158	14	13	13⅛	[illegible]
10⅛	7½	WyleLb s.40	4.9	7	299	8½	7½	8⅛	[illegible]
7⅛	3⅛	Wyly		12	260	5⅛	4⅛	5⅛	[illegible]
— X—Y—Z —									
69⅛	50	Xerox 2.40	3.9	10	3616	61⅛	60⅛	61⅛	[illegible]
28⅛	14⅛	XTRA s .52	2.5	4	904	20⅛	18	20⅛	[illegible]
19⅛	15⅛	Yatess .20	1.2	5	288	16⅛	15½	16⅛	[illegible]
25	15	ZaleCp 1.08	5.0	7	54	22	21⅛	21⅛	[illegible]
19⅛	12⅛	ZalepfA .80	4.5		5	17⅛	17⅛	17⅛	[illegible]
25⅛	10⅛	Zapata .30b	1.5	15	1136	20⅛	19⅛	20⅛	[illegible]
14⅛	9⅛	ZayreCp		4	344	12⅛	11⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
16⅛	12	ZenithR 1	8.8	9	1041	11⅛	d10⅛	11⅛	[illegible]
19½	12½	Zurnind .80	5.0	6	431	16⅛	15	16	[illegible]

INTERNATIONAL FUNDS

ADVERTISEMENT

October 10, 1979

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BANK JULIUS BAER & Co Ltd:
—(d) Baerbond .... SF 692.60
—(d) Conbar .... SF 648.00
—(d) Grobar .... SF 643.00
—(d) Stockbar .... SF 759.00

BANQUE VON ERNST & CIE.:
—(d) CSF Fund .... SF 16.30
—(d) Crossbow Fund .... SF 3.81
—(d) ITF Fund N.V. .... $ 9.91

BRITANNIA TRUST MNGT.(CI) Ltd.:
—(w) Universal Dollar Trust .... $ 6.88
—(w) High Interest Sterling £0.93

CAPITAL INTERNATIONAL:
—(w) Capital Int'l Fund .... $ 21.07
—(w) Capital Italia S.A. .... $ 12.50
—(w) Convertible Capital S.A. .... $ 30.36

CREDIT SUISSE:
—(d) Actions Suisses .... SF 312.00
—(d) Canasec .... SF 473.00
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Bonds .... SF 62.50
—(d) C.S. Fonds-Int'l .... SF 82.75
—(d) Energie-Valor .... SF 98.00
—(d) Ussec .... SF 439.00
—(d) Europa-Valor .... SF 115.50

DIT INVESTMENT FRANKFURT:
—(d) Concentra .... DM 20.10
—(d) Int'l Rentenfond .... DM 66.40

EARNEX Fd. Box N 1965, Nassau, Bahamas:
—(d) Earnex Fd. .... $ 4.50

FIDELITY PO Box 670, Hamilton, Bermuda:
—(w) Fidelity Amer. Assets .... $ 28.88
—(d) Fidelity Dir. Svgs. Tr. .... $ 65.83
—(w) Fidelity Int'l Fund .... $ 27.21
—(w) Fidelity Pacific Fund .... $ 57.60
—(w) Fidelity World Fd. .... $ 15.98

FIDELITY POB 195, St Helier, Jersey C.I.:
—(w) Fidelity Sterling A .... £ 4.22
—(w) Fidelity Sterling B .... £ 8.56
—(w) Fidelity Sterling D .... £ 17.46

G.T. MANAGEMENT LTD:
—(w) Berry Pac. Fd. Ltd. .... $ 46.36*
—(w) G.T. Asia Fund .... HK$ 10.63
—(d) G.T. Bond Fund .... $ 13.49
—(w) G.T. Dollar Fund .... $ 8.35*
—(d) G.T. Technology Fund .... $ 18.34

JARDINE FLEMING:
—(r) Jardine Japan Fund .... $ 76.27
—(r) Jardine S.East Asia .... $ 21.88

LLOYDS BANK INT., POB 438 GENEVA 11
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Growth .... SF 299.50
—(w) Lloyds Int'l Income .... SF 302.50

ROTSCHILD ASSET MGMT (Bermuda):
—(w) Reserve Assets Fd Ltd .... $ 10.16

SOFID GROUPE GENEVA
—(r) Parfon Sw. R Est .... SF 1,342.00
—(r) Securswiss .... SF 1,037.00

SWISS BANK CORP:
—(d) America-Valor .... SF 324.75
—(d) Intervalor .... SF 50.75
—(d) Japan Portfolio .... SF 354.50
—(d) Swissvalor New Ser .... SF 340.50
—(d) Univ. Bond Select .... SF 64.50
—(d) Universal Fund .... SF 72.10

UNION BANK OF SWITZERLAND:
—(d) Amca U.S. Sh. .... SF 21.75
—(d) Bond Invest .... SF 58.75
—(d) Convert-Invest .... SF 63.25
—(d) Eurit Europe Sh. .... SF 140.00
—(d) Fonsa Swiss Sh .... SF 104.50
—(d) Globinvest .... SF 54.50
—(d) Pacific Invest .... SF 67.25
—(d) Rometac-Invest .... SF 326.00
—(d) Safit South Afr Sh .... SF 227.50
—(d) Sima Swiss R Est .... SF 222.00

UNION INVESTMENT Frankfurt
—(d) Unirenta .... DM 40.00
—(d) Unifonds .... DM 18.70
—(d) Unirak .... DM 51.10
—(d) Uniglobal .... DM 64.00
—(d) Unispecial I .... DM 62.70
—(d) Europafonds .... DM 24.00

Other Funds

(w) Alexander Fund .... $ 8.92
(r) Arab Finance I.F. .... $ 1,001.67
(w) Trustcor Int. Fd (AEIF) .... $ 7.72
(w) Austral. Select Fd. .... $ 1.48
(w) Bondselex - Issue Pr. .... SF 121.85
(w) CAMIT .... $ 10.38
(w) Capital Gains Inv. .... $ 14.52
(d) Capital Rentinvest .... LF 1,410.00
(d) Caribica Open-End Fund .... $ 233.58
(w) Citadel Fund .... $ 2.59
(w) Cleveland Offshore Fd. .... $ 1,090.35
(w) Convert. Fd Int. A Certs .... $ 7.29
(w) Convert Fd Int. B Certs .... $ 14.68
(w) D.G.C. .... $ 47.37
(d) Dollar Fund (ex-Divid.) .... $ 8.15
(d) Dreyfus Fund Int'l .... $ 19.85*
(w) Dreyfus Intercontinent .... $ 28.16
(d) Europe Obligations .... LF 1,136.00
(w) First Eagle Fund .... $ 5,468.00
(w) F.I.R.S.T. .... $ 225.96
(w) Fonselex Issue Pr .... SF 1,527.00
(w) Formula Selection Fd .... SF 60.35
(d) Fonditalia .... $ 14.79
(d) Frankl.-Trust Interzins .... DM 41.04
(d) Fund of N.Y. (ex-divid.) .... $ 9.33
(d) Global Int'l Fund .... DM 6.15
(w) Haussmann Hldgs. NV .... $ 366.80
(i) H.O.I.T. Hobet .... $ 31.20
(d) Indosuez Multibonds A .... $ 115.86
(d) Indosuez Multibonds B .... $ 118.59
(d) Interfund S.A. .... $ 11.32
(w) Intermarket Fund .... $ 174.17
(w) Int'l Inc Fund (Jersey) .... $ 24.19
(r) Int'l Securities Fund .... $ 7.81
(d) Investa DWS .... DM 34.10
(r) Invest Atlantiques .... $ 64.38
(d) Italamerica S.A. Fund .... $ 11.28
(r) Italfortune Int'l Fd S.A. .... $ 10.78
(w) Japan Selection Fund .... $ 71.91
(w) Japan Pacific Fund .... $ 43.19
(d) KB Income Fund .... LF 1,410.00
(d) Kleinwort Benson Int. F .... $ 13.50
(w) Kleinwort Bens. Jap. F .... $ 22.05
(w) Leverage Cap. Hold .... $ 61.07
(w) Luxfund .... $ 38.77
(m) Maple Leaf Growth N.V. .... Can$ 10.21
(d) Mediolanum Sel. Fund .... $ 12.63
(d) Neuwirth Int'l Fund .... $ 8.64
(d) Neuwirth Inv. Fund .... $ 1.74
(w) Nippon Fund .... $ 17.07
(w) Nor. Amer. Inv. Fund .... $ 5.56
(w) Nor. Amer. Bank Fd .... $ 5.25
(w) N.A.M.F. .... $ 77.39
(d) Putnam Intern'l Fund .... $ 31.96
(d) Rento Fund .... $ 60.01
(d) Reaflnvest .... LF 849.00
(d) Safe Fund .... $ 4.11
(d) Safe Trust Fund .... $ 10.04
(w) Samurai Portfolio .... SF 57.85
(w) Sepro (N.A.V.) .... $ 16.56
(w) SMH Special Fund .... DM 95.00
(w) Soros Fund .... $ 884.00
(w) Talent Global Fund .... $ 13.59
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold (Sea) .... $ 48.90
(w) Tokyo Pac. Hold N.V. .... $ 67.12
(w) Transpacific Fund .... $ 33.78
(d) UNICO Fund .... DM 32.80
(r) Unilife Assurance O'seas .... $ 0.96
(w) United Cap Inv. Fund .... $ 3.53
(m) Utd Int'l Bond Fd. .... $ 105.98
(d) U.S. Trust Invest Fd. .... $ 11.99
(w) Western Growth Fund .... $ 8.07
(d) World Equity Grth. Fd .... $ 491.78
(m) Worldwide Fund Ltd .... $ 14.64
(w) Worldwide Securities .... $ 80.25
(w) Worldwide Special .... $ 1,497,805/5

DM — Deutsche Mark; * — Ex-Dividend; ° — New; N.A. — Not Available; BF — Belgium Francs; LF — Luxembourg Francs; SF - Swiss Francs; + — Offer prices; a — Asked; b — Bid Change P/V $10 to $1 per unit. S/S — Stock Split; ** — Ex RTS; "S" — Suspended; N.C. - Not communicated; • — • - Redempt price - Ex-Coupon.

London Commodities

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)

October 10, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Previous (Close)	
SUGAR						
Dec	145.00	139.75	142.00	143.30	143.00	143.25
Mar	150.90	145.00	147.50	147.70	148.75	149.00
May	152.75	147.00	149.40	149.50	151.00	151.10
Aug	154.75	150.00	151.50	151.75	152.75	153.00
Oct	157.75	152.75	154.10	154.85	155.80	156.00
7,730 lots of 50 tons.						
COCOA						
Dec	1,545	1,518	1,517	1,518	1,522	1,526
Mar	1,544	1,515	1,516	1,518	1,525	1,526
May	1,563	1,534	1,533	1,535	1,544	1,545
Jly	1,585	1,564	1,556	1,560	1,564	1,565
Sep	1,605	1,595	1,576	1,585	1,580	1,588
Dec	1,630	1,619	1,602	1,616	1,605	1,620
Mar	N.T.	N.T.	1,629	1,650	1,635	1,655
3,059 lots of 10 tons.						
COFFEE						
Nov	1,850	1,823	1,830	1,831	1,858	1,859
Jan	1,881	1,860	1,865	1,867	1,893	1,895
Mar	1,854	1,830	1,839	1,840	1,866	1,867
May	1,837	1,812	1,818	1,820	1,838	1,839
Jly	1,822	1,803	1,806	1,812	1,810	1,835
Sep	1,810	1,810	1,798	1,818	1,800	1,830
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,780	1,878	1,815	1,836
7,900 lots of 5 tons.						

London Metals Market

(Figures in sterling per metric ton)
(Silver in pence per troy ounce)

October 10, 1979

	Today Bid	Asked	Previous Bid	Asked
Copper wire bars:				
Spot	935.00	937.00	1,000.00	1,002.00
3 months	938.00	938.50	1,002.00	1,003.00
Cathodes: spot	982.00	983.00	983.00	985.00
3 months	921.00	923.00	985.00	986.00
Tin: spot	7,500.00	7,600.00	7,550.00	7,560.00
3 months	7,170.00	7,220.00	7,250.00	7,260.00
Lead: spot	615.00	617.00	644.00	647.00
3 months	599.00	600.00	628.00	633.00
Zinc: spot	333.00	334.00	352.00	353.00
3 months	342.00	342.50	360.00	361.00
Silver: spot	787.00	793.00	790.00	793.00
3 months	805.00	810.00	810.00	815.00
Aluminium: spot	810.00	828.00	830.00	840.00
3 months	765.00	766.00	785.00	786.00
Nickel: spot	2,710.00	2,720.00	2,760.00	2,770.00
3 months	2,750.00	2,760.00	2,770.00	2,775.00

European Gold Markets

October 10, 1979

	A.M.	P.M.	N.C.
London	409.25	413.00	+27.20
Zurich	414.50	406.50	+17.00
Paris (12.5 kilo)	406.37	407.28	+21.73

Official morning and afternoon fixings for London and Paris, opening and closing prices for Zurich.
U.S. dollars per ounce.

Gold Options (prices in $/oz.)

Base	Nov. 79	Feb. 80	Opens for May 1980 start on October 15th 1979
420	19.00-23.00	43.00-47.00	
425	17.00-21.00	41.00-45.00	
430	15.00-19.00	39.00-43.00	
435	-	37.00-41.00	
440	-	35.00-39.00	

Gold Trading 408.00-412.00

Valeurs White Weld S.A.
1, Quai du Mont-Blanc
1211 Geneva 1, Switzerland
Tel. 31 02 51 - Telex 28 305

Cash Prices

October 10, 1979

Commodity and unit	Wed	Year Ago
FOODS		
Coffee 4 Santos, lb.	2.10	1.55
TEXTILES		
Printcloth 64-30 38½, yd	0.47	0.44
METALS		
Steel billets (Pitt.), ton	347.00	317.80
Iron 2 Fdry. Phila., ton	227.36	214.76
Steel scrap No 1 hvy Pitt.	88-89	72-75
Lead Spot, lb	58-65	0.37
Copper elect., lb	105⅝	56⅝
Tin (Straits), lb.	7.9035	7.2869
Zinc, E. St L. Basis, lb	.37½	33½
Silver N.Y., oz	17.100	5.900
Gold N.Y., oz.	413.25	225.80

New York prices.

Commodity Indexes

October 10, 1979

	Close	Previous
Moody's	1,169.50 f	1,158.20 f
Reuters	1,658.70	1,669.80
Dow Jones Spot	413.99	412.06
D.J. Futures	418.42	422.59

Moody's : base 100 : Dec. 31, 1931. p—preliminary; f—final
Reuters : base 100 : Sep. 18, 1931.
Dow Jones : base 100 : Average 1924-25-26.

Paris Commodities

(Figures in French francs per metric ton)

October 10, 1979

	High	Low	Close (Bid-Asked)		Ch.
SUGAR					
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	1,280	—	+ 20
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,296	1,308	+ 6
Mar	1,358	1,335	1,345	1,347	+ 3
May	1,398	1,367	1,370	1,370	— 12
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	1,414	Unch.
Aug	N.T.	N.T.	1,420	1,430	— 10
Oct	N.T.	N.T.	1,445	1,465	— 15
Nov	N.T.	N.T.	—	1,480	— 10
571 lots.					
COCOA					
Dec	1,387	1,360	1,370	1,373	+ 13
Mar	1,380	1,380	1,370	1,380	+ 3
May	1,385	1,385	1,385	1,390	+ 15
Jly	N.T.	N.T.	1,390	—	+ 10
Sep	N.T.	N.T.	1,400	—	+ 10
Dec	N.T.	N.T.	1,410	—	+ 10
47 lots					

Toronto Stocks

Closing Prices, October 10, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Close	Ch'ge
37065	Abitibi	$19½	18¾	19¼	— ⅜
200	Acklands	$16½	16¼	16¼	— ½
16000	Agnico E	$8⅝	8	8¼	— ¼
600	Agra Ind A	495	490	490	+15
39387	Alta Gas A	$25	23½	24⅝	— ⅛
200	Alta Nat	$66	65	65	— 2
645	Algo Cent	$22⅝	21½	21½	— ⅜
118608	Am Bonza	$30½	29⅝	30	— ¼
2050	Andres W A	$12	11¼	11⅝	— ⅛
1550	Argus C pr	$7⅝	7½	7⅝	— ⅛
2800	Asbestos	$40	39¾	39⅞	— ⅜
15000	Atco A	$20½	19½	19¾	—1¼
45710	BP Can	$36	33½	36	+ ⅞
41244	Bank N S	$24	23⅞	23⅞	— 1
8800	Baton B	$14¼	14	14	— ¼
200	Beth Cop	$18½	18½	18½	— ¾
5900	Bralor Res	$17¾	17	17½	— 1
4750	Bramalea	$18¼	17½	17¾	—1¼
1000	Brenda M	$22½	21¾	22	— ⅜
15870	BCFP	$27	26⅝	27	— ⅜
3948	BC Phone	$17	16½	17	
20235	Brunswk	$10	9⅝	9½	— ⅛
1200	Budd Can	$8	8	8	— ⅜
14525	CAE	$12½	11¼	11½	— 1
21856	Cad Fry	$21½	19½	19½	— 2
3625	Cal Pow A	$44¼	42½	43	—1½
12306	Camflo	$18⅝	17½	17⅝	— ¼
25900	C Nor West	$15⅝	15	15⅛	— ⅜
700	C Packrs	$32¾	31½	31½	—1¼
5425	Can Perm	$17¾	17⅝	17⅝	— ⅜
2264	Can Trust	$24¼	23¾	23¾	— 1
900	C Tung	$23⅝	23	23	— 1
7450	CCablesy A	$13⅜	13¼	13¼	
1208	Cdn Cel	$8⅝	8½	8½	— ⅜
200	CGE	$33	33	33	
26442	CI Bk Com	$25½	24⅝	24⅞	— ⅜
50900	CP Inve	$35⅝	33¼	33½	—1⅛
9634	Cdn Tire A	$28¼	27⅝	28	— ¼
6425	C Utilies	$18¼	17¾	18	— ⅜
926	Candel Oil	$58	57	57	— 6
5100	Cara	$16¼	15¼	15¼	— ⅛
2550	Cassiar	$13⅜	12¾	12¾	—1⅛
5900	Celanese	5⅝	480	480	—57
20360	Cherokee	$13	12	12¼	— 1
140	CHUM	$11½	11½	11½	
12250	Con Distrb	$12	11½	11⅝	— ⅛
33048	Cons Gas	$27½	26½	27	— ⅜
3150	Con Fardy	380	365	365	—15
7300	Conwest	$7⅝	7¼	7¼	— ¼
96174	Coseka R	$10¾	9⅝	10⅛	
12950	Craigmt	$6⅝	6⅛	6⅝	— ⅜
3000	Crush Intl	$14	13½	13½	— 1
17132	Cyprus	$15½	14	15	— ¾
100870	Czar Res	$15¼	13½	15¼	— ½
37675	Daon Dev	$17⅝	16¼	16¼	—1⅛
700	Daon A	$7	6¾	6¾	
25750	Denison	$33¼	31	31¾	—2¼
9075	Dicknsn	$10	9⅝	9⅝	+ ¼
11730	D Bridge	$39	37	37	—2½
15324	Dofasco A	$34⅝	33⅜	33⅝	— ⅞
4980	Dom Store	$20	19⅝	19⅝	— ⅛
1110	Du Pont A	$21	20½	20½	— ⅛
200	Dylex L A	$11	11	11	— ½
4825	Electhom A	465	460	460	—10
15800	Emco	$11¾	11½	11¾	— ½
20630	Falcon C	$8⅝	8⅛	8⅝	— ⅛
12855	Fibre Nik A	$74½	72	73½	—1½
2250	Fed Ind A	$6¾	6⅝	6⅝	
200	Fed Plan	$36	36	36	—1½
11150	Francana	$13¾	13	13¾	— ½
2400	Fraser	$16	15½	16	
1800	Fruehauf	$11¼	11	11	— ½
21750	G M Res	$6½	5¾	6⅛	— ¼
10400	G Distrb A	$8¼	8	8⅛	— ⅛
1600	G Distrb w	290	275	275	—15
17150	Gibraltar	$9	8⅝	8½	— ⅛
200	Goodyear	$24	24	24	— ¼
10425	Granduc	300	265	265	—25
7300	GL Forest	$51¼	50¼	50½	—1½
2716	Greyhnd	$24¼	24⅛	24⅛	
500	H Group A	425	425	425	
2780	Hard Crp A	275	272	272	
26340	Harlequin	$19	17½	18⅝	— ⅞
7300	Hawker	$16⅝	15⅝	16	— ⅜
4026	Hayes D	$10⅝	10⅛	10⅛	— ⅜
4279	H Bay Co	$26⅝	26½	26½	— ⅜
22160	IAC	$15⅛	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
20925	Indal	$14	13⅛	13⅛	— ⅜
300	Indusmin	$18⅝	18⅜	18⅝	— ⅛
1300	Inglis	$15¼	14½	15	— ⅛
2080	Inland Gas	$14⅝	14	14⅛	+ ⅛
2254	Int Mogul	$7	6⅞	7	+ ½
10291	Intpr Pipe	$18¼	18	18⅛	— ⅛
5700	Ivaco	$16½	15⅝	15⅝	— 1
5145	Jannock	$12½	12	12⅛	— ⅜
44575	Kaiser Re	$29⅝	28	29¼	— ½
22400	Kam Kotia	$5⅝	5	5⅜	— ½
3300	Kelsey H	$24½	23	23	—1½
18110	Kerr Add	$12½	11¾	12½	— ½
31766	Labatt A	$24	23½	23½	— 1
300	Lob Min	$48	47	47	— 3
28265	Lacana	$7½	6⅞	7⅜	— ⅛
2730	LOnt Cem	$5⅝	5½	5½	
8530	LL Lac	$6¼	5⅝	6¼	+ ⅜
4100	Lob Co A	405	390	395	—10
2700	Lob Co B	405	395	395	—15
1700	MICC	$12⅞	12¼	12½	— ⅜
2103	Mclan H A	$22⅞	22⅝	22⅝	— ⅜
43760	MB Ltd	$26¼	25⅞	25½	— ¼
100	Est Mirtic	210	210	210	
4481	Molson A	$27⅛	25¾	26	—1⅛
948	Molson B	$24½	24	24½	
13219	Moore	$36½	35⅛	36⅛	— ⅝
12950	Murphy	$28½	26	26½	— 2
200	Nat Trust	$24	24	24	+ ¼
613723	Noranda	$20¾	19¾	20	—1¼
122785	Norcen	$28½	25⅞	27¼	— ⅞
600	NTecm B w	$23½	23½	23½	—4¼
900	Nowsco W	$35⅝	35	35¼	—2½
67938	Oakwood P	$15½	14	14⅝	— ⅜
118855	Ocelot B	$28¼	25	28	— ⅜
18350	Oshawa A	$7¾	7¾	7¾	— ¼
25775	Pace Pet	$18¼	16	17⅛	—1⅛
14349	Pamour A	$9¼	8⅝	8⅝	
7390	PanCan P	$64½	63	64½	+ ½
200	Patino N V	$24¼	24	24	— 2
30470	Pembina	$10⅛	9½	10	— ⅜
5335	Petrofina	$45	44	44⅛	—1⅛
11526	Pevto Oils	$16¼	15½	15⅞	—1⅛
1670	Pine Point	$37	36¼	36¼	— ¾
17200	Place G	310	285	294	—26
14650	Placer	$39	36¼	37	—2½
6500	Ram	$9½	9	9¼	— ¼
1380	Redpath	$14½	14	14	— ⅜
5831	Rd Stenhs A	$9	9	9	
6683	Reichhold	$14¼	13½	13½	— ¼
33610	Revnu Prp	170	162	162	—11
6611	Roman	$45	40½	43¾	—1¼
170	Rothman	$19	19	19	— 1
59781	Sceptre	$9⅝	8⅝	9⅝	— ⅜
6300	Scotts A	$13⅞	13¼	13⅜	— ¾
70750	Shell Can	$32	29½	32	—1½
41575	Sherritt	$12¾	11⅛	11¾	—1⅛
100	Sigma	$35⅝	35⅝	35⅝	+ ¼
20100	S Sears A	$7⅞	7⅛	7⅛	— ⅛
980	Slater Stl	$15½	15⅜	15½	[illegible]
825	Southm	$28	27⅝	28	+ [illegible]
2950	St Brodcst	$11	10⅞	10⅞	[illegible]
25920	Stelco A	$28⅝	27⅝	28	[illegible]
200	Steep R	410	410	410	
17275	Sulpetro B	$16½	15⅝	16	[illegible]
6882	Suncor pr	$27⅝	27¼	27⅝	[illegible]
8935	Teck Cor A	$19½	18⅝	19⅝	[illegible]
21219	Teck Cor B	$19	15¾	18	[illegible]
300	Teledyne	$17	11	11	[illegible]
10400	Tex Can	$84	82	82	[illegible]
10625	Thom N A	$15¼	14⅞	14⅞	[illegible]
22230	Tor Dm Bk	$23⅝	21¾	22⅝	[illegible]
2635	Torstar B	$22½	21½	22	[illegible]
4400	Traders A	$15⅝	15½	15½	[illegible]
15375	Trns Mt	$11	10⅝	10⅝	
35646	TrCan PL	$25	24	24⅝	[illegible]
29200	Turbo Cl B	$16¼	15¼	15⅝	[illegible]
12221	UGas A	$12¼	11¾	12	[illegible]
7160	Union Oil	$35½	33	35½	[illegible]
3350	U Keno	$20½	19¾	20	[illegible]
14700	U Siscoe	$11¼	10⅞	11	[illegible]
1390	Un Carbid	$24	23⅞	23⅞	[illegible]
1700	Van Der	$5⅝	5½	5½	[illegible]
4288	Versil Cor	$20⅞	19⅝	20	[illegible]
1200	Vestgron	$16½	16¼	16½	[illegible]
9450	Weldwod	$25½	24	24½	[illegible]
10700	West Mine	$9¾	8½	8½	[illegible]
5730	Weston	$26¾	25	25⅞	[illegible]
6815	Woodwd A	$25¾	25	25	[illegible]
5100	Yk Bear	$8¼	8	8¼	[illegible]

Total sales 18,873,137 shares

Montreal Stocks

Closing Prices, October 10, 1979

Quotations in Canadian funds.
All quotes cents unless marked $

Sales	Stock	High	Low	Clos	Chg.
2625	AlgomaSt	$32	30½	30½	—2
16171	Bnk Mont	$24	22¾	23¼	—1⅛
300	Can Cmt	$16⅝	16⅛	16⅛	— ⅛
700	Cdn Ind	$23¾	23¾	23¾	
500	Canron	$14	14	14	
4701	Con Bath	$14⅝	14¼	14¼	— ½
1575	Dom TxtA	$14¼	13¼	14¼	+ ¼
8492	FCA Int	300	280	295	—15
3420	Imasco	$46½	45	45	—2
2400	Power Co	$14¾	13⅞	14	— ⅜
460	RollandA	$ 9¼	9¼	9¼	— ¼
4140	Royal Bk	$41⅛	39½	40	—1¼
3882	RoyTrstco	$15	14⅝	14⅝	— ⅛
13210	Utd Asbest	5 5⅝	5	5	— ¾
100	Zellers	$ 9¾	9¾	9¾	— ½

Total sales 1,099,152 shares.

Algeria Will Raise Oil-Products Sales

ALGIERS, Oct. 10 (AP) — Algeria will increase sales of refined petroleum products in 1980 and cut back crude exports in consequence, the official news agency Algerie Presse Service said today.

The agency said that "in order to satisfy traditional buyers of Algerian crude," the state-owned Sonatrach oil company "has worked out a rigorous program and informed its clients." The report also confirmed earlier suggestions that Sonatrach planned to market certain quantities of crude on the spot market, observers said.

AMEX Nationwide Trading Closing Prices Oct. 10

Tables include the nationwide prices up to the closing on Wall Street.

12 Month High	Low	Stock Div. in $ Yld. P/E Sls. 100s High Low Close Quot. Ch'ge Prev. Close
		— A-A-A —
	9¾	AAR .44 4.1 6 48 11⅛ 10⅝ 10⅝—1
	3½	AAV .20 4.2 6 45 4⅞ 4¼ 4⅝+ ⅜
	6⅛	APS .44 5.9 5 56 8 7½ 7½— ⅞
	1	ATI 55 2⅛ 1⅞ 2 — ⅛
	7	AVC 4 27 9½ 8¾ 8¾—1
	3¼	AZL 14 280 5⅞ 4⅞ 5¾— ⅝
	4½	AZL pf .48 10. 8 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
	6½	AbrdMl .40 3.8 7 33 10½ 10½ 10½
	1⅛	AcmePr 13 1½ 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅛
	7⅛	AcmeU .30 2.3 13 11 13⅛ 13 13⅛—1
	2⅞	Action 13 3⅛ 3 3⅛— ⅛
	7⅛	ActonCp .30b 3.1 6 162 10½ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
	7½	AdamR .12 .6 14 169 20⅛ 19 19⅝—1⅝
	13¼	AdobeO .20 .6 30 490 36⅛ 34⅝ 35⅛—1½
	1½	AeglsCp 8 213 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
	9½	AeroFlo .50e 2.9 4 35 18½ 17 17 —1⅝
	2⅜	Aeronca 156 2⅝ d 2⅜ 2½— ⅛
	5⅜	AffiCap .10e 1.5 23 61 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
	5⅛	AffilHsp .28 5.6 10 14 5⅛ d 5 5 — ⅛
	16½	AffilPub .80 3.1 9 51 26⅝ 25⅜ 25⅞—1⅛
	5	AfterSix .32 6.0 7 14 5½ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅛
	5⅛	AirExpr n 12 22 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
	4½	AlskAir .30r 5.2 6 163 6 5¾ 5¾— ⅛
	2⅞	AlbaW .10e 2.8 2 95 3⅝ 3½ 3⅝— ⅛
	5	Alcolac .18 1.9 8 39 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝—1
	2⅛	AlgAir wtO 29 3⅛ 3⅛ 3½— ⅛
	6½	AllianT .73t 9.7 7 4 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
	5⅜	AlmyS1 .20e 3.0 8 12 7 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
	3⅛	Alphaln .10e .8 11 195 14¼ 13 13 —1⅛
	8⅛	Altamil .20e 1.5 5 73 14⅛ 12⅝ 13½—1⅛
	13-16	Altec 44 226 15-16 ⅞ ⅞—1-16
	12	AlterFd .50 2.0 7 28 25⅛ 24⅝ 24⅝— ½
	18⅛	Amdhl .40 2.3 7 993 24⅛ d16⅝ 17⅝—1¼
	7½	AmAgro .40 2.4 8 62 17⅛ 16¼ 16⅝—1⅛
	6⅛	AmBilt .12e 1.1 6 19 11¼ 11¼ 11¼
	26	AmBrd wt 41 37⅜ 35 35 —3⅛
	7⅛	ABusPd .40 3.8 7 68 11⅛ 10¼ 10½— ⅞
	8⅜	AContrl .56 3.6 7 8 15⅞ 15½ 15½— ⅜
	7	AGarPd .34 2.7 5 75 12¾ 12 12⅝— ⅛
	2¼	Alsraell .06e 2.2 2 183 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
	6½	AMzeA .48 4.8 7 93 10½ 9⅞ 10 —1
	6¼	AMzeB .48 4.7 7 19 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅞
	30¼	AmMlg 2e 2.9 10 197 69⅛ 68¼ 68¼—1½
	8⅛	AMdBld s 15 122 9¼ 8⅞ 9 —1⅜
	8¼	AMotln .30 2.9 5 142 10⅝ 9⅝ 10⅛— ⅜
	22⅛	AmPetf 2.20 7.1 6 53 33½ 30⅞ 31 —2⅞
	7⅛	APrecs .40 4.3 6 15 9¾ 9¼ 9⅛— ½
	5⅛	AScIE 56 7⅞ 6½ 7⅞
	17⅛	AmSeaf .40 3.5 2 11⅞ d11⅛ 11⅝— ¼
	8	AmTec .64 7.9 4 34 8½ d 7⅛ 8⅛— ⅜
	2½	Andrea .32 7.3 9 16 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
	8½	AngloC .20e 1.1 9 1045 18⅞ 16⅞ 17⅝—1
	6⅛	Anthony .40 4.2 4 117 10⅝ 9¼ 9⅝— ⅞
	7½	ApldDta .16 1.7 10 98 9⅝ 9⅛ 9½—1
	4⅛	ApldDev 17 514 4⅝ d 3⅞ 4⅛— ¼
	15⅞	AquiCd g.47 702 35½ 31 35½—1⅛
	6	ArrowA .20 2.7 5 39 8⅛ 7 7⅜—1
	6⅛	Arundel .10e 1.3 4 63 8¼ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅜
	72	Asamer g.40 1210 16⅝ 15⅞ 16⅝— ⅛
	⅜	AsklnSvc 36 2⅝ 2⅝ 2½— ½
	6⅛	Astrex 8 22 12⅝ 11⅞ 12 — ⅜
	4⅛	Atalnto .15e 2.9 7 10 7 6⅞ 6⅞— ⅛
	⅛	Atco Ind 40 13-16 ¾ ¾
	1⅛	AtlsCM .08e 2.6 10 206 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ¼
	3½	AtlasCp wt 20 5¼ 5 5¼— ¼
	3⅜	Audiotr .16 2.5 7 54 6½ 6⅛ 6⅜— ½
	18½	Augat s .40 1.7 15 212 23½ 22 23½—1⅜
	1⅛	AutoTrn 152 2⅞ 2¼ 2⅞— ¼
	1⅛	AutmRod 29 2½ 2½ 2½
	28⅜	AutoSw 1.20 3.0 11 5 39⅜ 39½ 39½— ¾
	4⅛	AVEMC .40 4.6 8 189 8¾ 8⅜ 8¾
	16½	Avondl 1.20 6.5 25 4 18½ 18½ 18½— ⅜
	7⅛	Aydin 12 397 17⅛ 15⅞ 16½—1½
	1	BRT 94 1¼ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
	9	Badger .80 7.5 5 44 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅜
	2⅜	Baker .20 5.2 18 4¼ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅜
	21¼	Baldors .20 .9 14 133 23½ 22 22½— ⅜
	5⅜	BaldwS .32a 4.3 2 7½ 7½ 7½— ½
	15¼	BanFd 1.62e 8.3 56 20⅛ 19¼ 19½—1
	1¼	Bangor wt 64 1⅞ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
	7	Banistr g.30 2.6 171 11⅜ 11 11½— ⅜
	1⅛	Barclay 5 1⅞ 1⅝ 1⅞
	3	BarcoCa .12 2.1 19 56 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜
	3⅜	BarnesE 12 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅛
	6⅛	Barnwl .20 1.8 70 11 10½ 11
	8⅛	BarryR s.16 2.0 9 189 8⅝ 8⅛ 8⅛— ⅜
	3⅛	BarthS 34 10 4 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
	2⅛	Bartons 25 16 3⅞ 3½ 3⅝+ ⅛
	2⅞	BaruchF 42 271 7⅛ 6 6⅞— ⅞
	15⅝	BnfStA s .40 1.8 5 10 21⅞ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
	17⅜	BnfStB s .40 1.8 5 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝— ⅛
	2½	BergEnt 4 173 5⅜ 4 5⅜— ⅜
	5⅜	BergnB .24 2.7 6 119 9 8⅝ 8⅞— ⅛
	13⅜	BrgB pf1.15 6.6 4 17⅝ 17½ 17½— ⅝
	1⅞	BernzO 42 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
	1⅜	Berven 14 2⅝ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
	2	BethCp 35 4⅜ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅞
	4⅞	Beverly .18e 2.5 10 1070 7⅛ 6½ 7⅛— ⅛
	8½	BicPen .48 5.2 7 71 10 9⅝ 9⅛— ⅛
	1½	Bickfrd .05e 2.4 7 10 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
	7⅛	BigVSp s.24 2.8 5 14 8⅝ 8⅝ 8½— ½
	13	BinkMf 1b 5.6 6 23 18⅛ 17¾ 18 — ⅜
	6⅞	Blessng .54 6.1 4 3 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝
	16⅛	Blount .64 3.8 5 38 17 16⅝ 16⅝—1
	3⅛	BodinAp 39 5⅜ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅜
	6⅝	BoltBer .40 2.8 242 90 15 13⅝ 14⅛—1⅛
	14⅝	BowVall g.10 1130 31⅛ 28⅝ 31⅛—1⅛
	4⅜	BowlAn .24 4.7 6 4 5⅜ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
	3	Bowmar 43 794 6 4⅞ 6 + ⅛
	12⅝	Bowne .48 2.2 6 85 21⅞ 20⅝ 21½— ⅛
	5½	Bradlon .26 2.2 9 438 12 11⅛ 11⅞— ⅜
	3⅛	Branch .20 5.0 4 6 4⅛ 4 4 — ½
	8⅛	Braniff wt 29 8½ 8⅛ 8⅝— ⅜
	13	Brascan 1a 4.8 6 412 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅝— ⅞
	20½	BraunE 1.40 5.5 9 13 26⅛ 25⅛ 25⅜—1⅛
	7	BreezeCp .57t 6.0 4 22 10 9½ 9½— ⅛
	11½	BrlstBr .60 2.2 10 5 27⅛ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
	3⅛	BroDart .20 5.0 14 29 4 4 4
	1⅛	BrodySe 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
	13⅛	BrooksP s.40 3.4 8 33 12⅛ d11⅛ 11⅝—1⅛
	1	BrownCo wt 215 6⅛ 5 5½— ⅝
	26½	BrnFA 1.16 3.5 10 19 35⅝ 33½ 33½—2⅛
	27¼	BrnFB 1.16 3.4 10 261 35⅝ 33¼ 33⅜—2⅛
	10	Buell .50 5.0 5 1 10 10 10
	3⅛	Buildex 5 11 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
	1⅞	Burgess 26 2¼ 2¼ 2¼
	8⅝	Burnsin .60 4.6 8 86 13⅛ 12⅝ 13 —1
	10	CK Pet .16 1.0 34 637 16 14½ 16 — ⅛
	5⅛	CDI 5 72 8⅝ 7⅞ 8 —1
	6½	CHB Fd .57t 8.3 5 176 7 6½ 6⅞— ⅜
	3⅜	CMI Cp .05e 1.2 6 266 4¼ 4 4¼
	7⅛	CRS .30 2.8 5 36 11⅛ 10¾ 10⅞—1
	14½	CSE 1.40 6.1 6 15 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅛
	4⅞	CagleA .05e 1.0 2 16 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞+ ⅛
	13	Caldor .50 2.3 8 221 22⅛ 20⅞ 22⅛— ⅜
	27¼	CalPtC 2 4.7 6 12 43⅛ 42⅝ 42⅞—2⅛
	11⅛	Camco .30 1.2 11 67 26⅛ 24 24½—2
	6¼	Campnll n 3 148 6⅝ d 5⅛ 5⅜— ⅜
	4	CmpChb g 276 10 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅜
	6⅛	CdnHmsl g 422 18½ 17 18½— ⅜
	5¼	CdMarc g.40 581 13 11⅛ 11⅛—1¼
	12½	CdnMer g 50 20 19 19 —1¼
	14¾	CdnOcc g.58a 12 37⅛ 35 35⅝—2
	48	CdSupO g 33 144½ 142 144½—4
	3	CapitlFd .20 6.7 5 34 3⅛ d 2⅞ 3
	3	Caresso .05e 1.5 7 55 3⅜ 3¼ 3¼— ⅛
	25	Carnat 1.50 5.9 7 718 25½ d24⅛ 25⅛— ⅛
	20	CareEn s 8 19 19⅛ d18¾ 18¾—1¼
	49	CaroPL pf 5 10. z10 50 50 50 —1
	4½	CarrolDv 8 25 4¾ d 4⅝ 4½— ¼
	13⅞	CastlAM 1b 6.4 4 55 16 15⅝ 15⅝— ⅝
	19½	CasFd 2.50e 12. 3 20¼ 20 20¼
	6⅛	Cavitrn .10e .9 84 74 10⅞ 10⅛ 10⅞— ¼
	1⅛	CelluCll 5 21 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
	5½	CealSe .70e 11. 36 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅜
	18½	CenS pf 1.25 6.1 y200 20⅝ 20⅝ 20⅝—1½
	3½	CtryFa .05e .8 6 4 6⅜ 6¼ 6¼— ½
	12⅝	Cenvlll 1.20 6.1 5 175 19⅞ 18⅞ 19⅝+ ⅛
	3⅞	Celec .12 2.8 8 99 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅛— ⅜
	6¼	ChadMl .60 9.8 5 16 6⅜ d 6⅛ 6⅛— ⅜
	1	ChampHo 432 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
	13⅛	ChartM s 6 34 16⅛ 15½ 15½—2
	6¼	ChrtM pf.75 12. 10 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
	6¼	Chmpisl .28 3.1 9 13 9½ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅛
	18¾	ChiefDv g s 878 25⅞ 22⅞ 25⅞— ⅛
	6⅜	ChildWld 6 22 12⅝ 11⅛ 12 — ⅝
	6½	ChitnCo .30 4.9 4 27 6⅝ d 6⅛ 6⅛— ½
	13	CircleK 1.10 5.9 7 241 19⅛ 17⅝ 18½—1
	7⅛	Citation .56 5.6 6 22 10 9⅞ 10 — ⅛
	23	CitBkNJ 2 8.2 5 2 24½ 24½ 24½— ⅛
	10¾	CityGas .92 3.7 11 68 24⅝ 23⅞ 24⅝+1¼
	3	Clabir .18 4.2 13 18 4½ 4¼ 4¼— ½
	7⅛	Clarmt .30e 2.6 3 11⅛ 11⅜ 11⅜— ⅛
	3⅛	ClarkC .21e 4.5 5 30 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅜
	5⅜	Clarostat 6 13 9⅛ 8½ 8⅜— ⅜
	13¼	Clausng s.88 5.3 8 16 17⅛ 16½ 16⅝— ⅜
	8⅛	Clopay .32 3.4 9 30 9½ 9¼ 9⅜— ⅛
	3½	CohenHat 9 5 4¼ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
	2⅝	Cohu .16e 3.8 9 38 4½ 4 4⅛— ⅜
	14⅝	Colemn .92 5.3 7 123 17½ 16⅞ 17⅛— ⅜
	8⅛	ColCml 36 449 7½ d 6¼ 7½—1⅛
	6¼	Colwell .60 3.3 12 59 19½ 18 18⅛—1¼
	25⅞	Cominc g 3 255 39⅝ 38 38 —1½
	15⅞	ComAll .50 2.3 7 96 22¼ 21⅞ 21⅞—1⅛
	13	ComA pf1.60 12. 11 13 d12⅞ 12⅞— ⅛
	9¼	ComMtl .60 3.0 3 342 20 18⅝ 20 —1½
	26½	Comdlnl s 10 919 26⅝ d24 26⅝—1⅝
	1½	ComdrCp 15 32 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
	8⅜	Compo s .20 2.5 8 180 8⅝ d 7⅞ 8 — ⅞
	4⅝	CompuD 5 11 4⅞ 4¾ 4⅞— ⅛
	2	Compinv 7 27 2⅜ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
	10⅝	Conchm .80 5.2 6 89 16 15½ 15½— ¾
	2⅞	ConcrdF 15 2⅞ d 2⅛ 2⅞— ½
	8¼	Condec .30t 2.7 113 42 11⅛ 11 11⅛— ⅜
	2⅛	ConnlyC 1 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
	5	ConnrHm 1.53t 12. 6 43 13⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛—1¼
	16⅜	Conrock .90a 2.7 9 14 33⅜ 32⅜ 32⅝—1⅛
	3½	Conroy .16 3.5 4 26 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅜
	5¼	ConsOG 627 17⅜ 16⅛ 17⅜—1½
	8⅛	ConsRef .60 5.4 8 9 11½ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅜
	4	ContMtl 5 21 4⅞ 4½ 4⅞— ⅛
	1-16	ContTel wt 224 1-16 1-16 1-16
	5¼	Cookln .20e 3.3 7 35 6¼ 5⅞ 6 — ¼
	2⅜	CoopJr 10 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜
	13	CoreLb .28 1.1 21 31 27⅛ 25½ 25½—2⅛
	14¼	Cornlius .80 4.7 7 75 17⅛ 16⅞ 17 — ½
	2	Cramer 5 2 2 2
	1⅛	CrestFo 4 1 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
	9½	CrestOll s.16 .8 39 893 19⅝ 16⅞ 18⅞—1⅛
	18	Crompt 1.40 4.9 4 36 29 28½ 28¾
	23	CrossAT 1.20 4.1 9 98 29¼ 29 29⅛— ¾
	6¼	CrowlM .50 5.3 7 4 9⅛ 9½ 9½— ½
	30⅝	CwnCP s.80 2.3 3 396 34⅞ 32⅞ 34⅛— ¾
	3½	CrownC .20 5.3 6 5 3⅞ 3⅞ 3¾— ⅛
8½	6⅛	CrownIn s.28 4.2 3 90 7¼ d 6½ 6⅝— ⅛
17¼	9¼	CrutcR .36 2.4 29 579 15⅝ 14⅛ 15 — ⅛
27¼	16½	CrystlO s.36 1.6 27 699 22⅞ 20 22⅛—1⅝
26½	15	CubicCp .60 3.8 6 175 16 15 15⅞— ⅛
22	16⅛	Curtice 1.10b 5.8 6 44 19 18 19 — ⅜
3⅛	1½	Cyprus 11 2⅛ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
16	13⅝	Cyprus pf1.70 11. 20 15 14⅞ 14⅞— ⅛
5½	2⅜	DCL 7 43 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
3⅝	2½	DWG .29t 11. 6 110 3⅜ d 2⅛ 2⅜
4⅞	2⅛	DamonC 7 7 2⅞ 2⅞ 2⅞
25½	6⅛	Damson 4982 21 18 20⅛—1⅞
11¼	7⅛	DataAc n 7 89 7⅛ d 6⅝ 7¼+ ⅛
21	12⅝	Datapd .30 1.8 9 471 16⅛ 15⅝ 16⅛— ⅛
19⅞	9	DayMg .25e 1.5 12 339 18¼ 16⅛ 16⅞+ ⅛
3⅛	2½	Decoratr .24 8.7 11 9 2⅞ 2¾ 2¾— ⅛
19	13⅛	DelLabs .48 3.2 14 20 15⅜ 14⅞ 14⅞—1⅛
26⅞	6	DelhlO .10e .5 23 888 21 18⅝ 21 — ¾
14	7	DellwdF .60 4.8 13 3 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅛
26⅞	21⅜	Depsitr s1.40 6.3 5 3 22⅝ 22⅝ 22⅝— ⅜
2⅛	1	DesgnJw 40 16 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
24	9¼	DevCpA 3 37 21 19 19 —2½
21	14½	DevonGp s 4 24080 16⅛ 14⅝ 15 —2
7¾	2⅛	Dielcon 23 197 5⅝ 4⅞ 5 — ⅛
18	14⅝	Dillard .40 2.6 5 31 15½ 15¼ 15¼— ½
2⅛	1	Diodes 21 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅛	1⅛	DisFab 6 1 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
48⅝	29	DomeP g s 3084 44⅞ 41 44⅝+2⅛
25½	17⅛	Domtr g1.80a 135 20⅝ 19½ 19⅞—1
24½	17½	DorcGas n.20 1.0 8 1536 20 18⅝ 20 — ½
12½	9⅛	Downey s.32 3.6 4 19 9½ d 9 9 — ⅜
19⅞	16⅛	DrexUt 1.68 9.4 4 18 17⅞ 17⅞— ⅛
17⅞	8	DrlvHarr 18 3 15⅛ 15⅛ 15⅛—1
12⅛	7	DrFair .40 4.7 17 27 9⅛ 8⅝ 8½— ⅞
1⅜	1 3-16	Duntop .09e 6.9 8 21 1 5-16 1⅛ 1 5-16+1-16
30⅝	13	DplxPd 1 4.1 4 69 25⅛ 24 24½—1⅜
13⅝	8⅛	DurTst .40a 4.0 10 66 10⅛ 9⅝ 10 — ½
15⅛	2⅝	Dyalctn 123 1476 7⅜ 6⅝ 7⅜— ⅛
27⅛	13⅝	Dyneer .84 3.7 7 41 25 22⅝ 22⅝—2⅜
5½	3⅝	EAC .36 7.6 13 55 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
17⅛	8½	EECO .28 1.9 13 40 15⅝ 14½ 15 —1
28⅝	11¼	EarthRes 1 4.2 9 425 24 22⅞ 23⅛—1
20⅝	16½	EstnCo 1.20 7.1 6 18 17 d16⅛ 17 — ⅜
5⅛	1⅜	Edmos 49 1⅜ d 1⅜ 1⅜— ⅜
25	15⅝	EDO .60 2.9 9 45 21⅛ 20⅝ 20⅞—1⅛
14⅝	8⅛	Ehren .10a 1.3 120 8⅞ d 7⅜ 8 —1⅛
6½	3	ElAudD 4 46 3⅛ 3⅛ 3¼— ⅛
28½	15⅝	Electrog 1 4.0 8 57 25½ 24⅞ 25 —1⅜
37	23⅛	ElecAm 1.40 4.8 5 24 30 28⅞ 29 —1⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Elsinor n 15 1443 9⅝ d 7⅜ 9½
17⅛	6⅞	EmrRd 8 433 12 10⅞ 11⅛— ⅜
12⅛	5⅝	EnvyRs .24 2.4 19 130 11 9⅞ 10 —1⅛
3⅛	2⅛	Ero Ind 25 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
10⅜	6	Espey .20e 2.3 13 12 8⅞ 8⅝ 8⅝— ½
19½	11¼	EsqRd .57e 3.6 5 21 15⅝ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅛
7⅝	2⅝	EtzLav .20e 3.1 7 128 6⅝ 6⅜ 6½— ⅜
21⅞	13	EvansAr .40 2.9 9 55 14½ 13½ 14 — ½
8⅛	3⅛	Exacive 7 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
16¼	6⅛	FPA .40 3.1 2 19 13⅛ 12⅞ 12⅞— ⅜
7½	3⅝	FSF Ind .12 3.0 114 4 d 3½ 4 — ¼
12	9⅝	Fabind s 3 132 10½ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅜
6⅛	3⅛	FairTex 4 5 3⅝ 3⅝ 3⅝— ⅛
2⅛	1	FairfNob 15 1¼ 1⅛ 1¼
8⅛	2½	FairmC .15 4.3 18 15 3½ 3⅛ 3½+ ¼
3⅝	2⅞	FamRc 6 2 3 3 3 — ⅛
18⅝	8⅞	FannyF .50e 2.9 6 10 17⅛ 17⅛ 17⅝
12⅞	8½	FayDrg .24b 2.3 7 65 11⅝ 9¼ 10½— ⅞
19½	14	FedMart .38t 10 14⅛ 14 14 — ¼
19¼	14⅝	FedRl 1.40 8.4 18 25 17 16⅝ 16⅝— ⅜
9⅜	4⅝	FedRes 24 1102 7⅝ 6⅛ 7⅛— ⅜
43⅝	18⅝	Felmnt .25 .7 17 113 37⅛ 35⅜ 35⅜—2⅝
7	3⅝	Fidelco 6 9 4⅜ 4⅜ 4⅜— ⅛
20⅛	12⅛	FinGen .40b 2.4 8 49 17⅛ 16¼ 16⅝—1⅛
18	10½	FinGnA .40b 2.6 3 15½ 15⅜ 15⅜— ⅜
9⅞	7½	FtConn 1a 12. 6 7 8⅛ 8¼ 8¼— ⅜
24⅝	17⅜	FtSLSh 1b 5.6 3 55 19 d17⅛ 17⅜—1⅛
5	3	Fstmrk 56 3 3 3 — ⅛
15½	10	FischrP 1t 8.7 6 98 12 11⅛ 11½— ⅜
7¼	3⅛	Flaga 11 32 6⅛ 5⅝ 6⅛+ ⅜
9½	3⅜	FlanEnt 41 46 4⅞ 4 4⅝— ⅛
29	17⅝	FlghtSf s.16 .7 19 101 23⅞ 23 23⅜— ⅝
4⅛	2⅛	FlaCap 4 2½ 2½ 2½+ ⅛
17⅛	7⅛	FlaRck .22e 1.6 8 190 14⅛ 13 14 —1⅛
29	9½	FlowGen 14 296 20 18⅝ 20 —1⅛
16	10⅝	Flowers .44 3.8 7 61 12 11½ 11½— ⅝
22⅝	15⅞	FlukeJ s 14 148 20½ 20⅝ 20⅜— ⅛
7⅛	5⅝	Foodrm .50 8.5 4 4 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝+ ¼
13⅞	6	FooteM .45e 4.3 12 63 11 9⅞ 10⅛— ⅞
68½	56	FordCan g5a z180 60⅝ 60⅝ 60⅝— ⅛
19⅞	9⅝	ForestC .10 .7 16 99 15⅝ 14⅝ 15⅛—1⅛
14½	3⅛	ForestLab 128 11⅛ 9⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
13⅜	4⅛	FranklnRt .06e .5 49 24 11⅛ 11⅛ 11⅛— ⅜
10⅝	5⅝	Franks .36 3.9 6 51 9½ 9 9⅛— ⅜
22⅝	18⅛	Frantz 1a 4.9 5 3 20½ 20⅛ 20⅛— ¼
6⅝	4½	Friedm .24b 4.0 4 19 6⅛ 6 6 — ¼
14⅜	3⅝	FriendFr 275 45 5½ 5½ 5½
13	8	Friona s .40 5.2 3 50 8⅝ d 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅜
7⅝	5⅜	Frischs .30b 4.6 4 17 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
15⅞	9⅛	FrontA .20b 1.9 5 102 10⅞ 10 10⅝— ⅛
7⅝	4	FrontA wt 84 4⅞ 4⅛ 4⅞— ⅛
3	1⅛	GIExpl 12 84 2⅝ 2½ 2⅛— ⅛
6½	3	GIT 6 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
9	4⅝	GRI .30 7.5 24 339 4¼ d 3⅞ 4 — ¼
2½	1⅛	GTI 77 2¼ 2 2 — ⅛
8⅞	4⅜	Galaxy .06l 1.3 5 38 5⅛ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅜
12½	6⅝	Garan .60 7.5 5 27 8 7⅝ 8 — ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	Garland 27 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
29⅝	15	GatLlet .40b 1.6 11 311 25⅛ 23½ 25 — ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Gaylrd .05e 2.0 1 11 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
3⅛	1	Gavnor 2 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
26	18⅛	GelmSc n 17 117 21⅛ d18½ 19½—3⅛
5	2⅝	GnEmp .32b 8.3 4 16 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
10½	4⅛	GenExp 407 5⅝ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅜
4⅛	2⅛	GnHous 4 76 2½ 2⅝ 2½
4⅛	2⅝	Genisco 8 9 3⅞ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅜
42⅝	13⅝	GeohSc .20 .6 14 212 35⅞ 32 35½— ⅜
19⅝	15⅞	GiantF s 1 5.9 5 26 16⅞ 16⅞ 16⅞—1
14⅛	7⅛	GntYell g.65e 347 12⅛ 11⅞ 11⅞— ⅜
15½	5	Glasrock .10 .7 25 110 14⅛ 13⅛ 13⅝— ⅝
34⅝	21⅛	Glatfltr 1.20 4.0 6 40 30¼ 29⅝ 29⅞— ⅝
32⅛	16⅛	Glnmr .88b 3.3 7 28 28 26½ 27 —1⅛
12⅛	7⅛	Globeln .70 7.2 11 19 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝
11½	7⅛	Glosser .44 4.6 6 25 9½ 9⅝ 9½— ⅛
2⅜	1	Glover 6 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
5⅛	3	Gldblatt 20 3⅝ 3⅛ 3¼— ⅛
31¼	13⅛	GldNugt .08l .5 35 881 16 13⅝ 16 — ½
10⅛	7	GoldWH .64 7.0 6 227 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ½
1⅞	⅛	Goldfield 344 1⅛ 1⅛ 1¼
2⅛	1½	GoodLS 7 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛
2⅛	⅝	Gdrich wt 52 1⅞ 1⅛ 1⅞— ⅛
25½	19	GormR 1.20a 5.2 8 86 23⅞ 23 23 — ⅝
14⅝	8½	GouldT 1.20 9.2 7 8 13⅝ 13 13 — ⅝
10½	6¼	GrahMf .30 3.9 16 3 7⅝ 7⅝ 7⅝
13⅝	7¼	GrandAu .33e 3.2 5 32 10⅛ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅛
14⅝	9⅜	GrndCII .50 5.3 6 42 9⅝ d 9⅛ 9⅝— ⅛
15⅜	8⅝	GranarA 91 51 10⅝ 9⅝ 9½—1⅛
11⅛	5⅝	GtAmInd 4 33 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅜
18⅝	4⅛	GtBasInP 79 2424 15⅝ 14⅞ 15⅛+ ¼
37½	18⅛	GtLkCh .32 1.0 14 48 33½ 32 32⅛—1¼
3	2⅛	GtLakR .03l 25 1 2⅜ 2⅜ 2⅜— ⅛
3⅛	1⅜	Greenmn 15 14 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
11⅛	6⅛	GREIT .40 3.9 18 47 10½ 10⅛ 10¼— ⅛
27⅛	16⅛	GrossT 1.44 6.1 7 25 23⅞ 22⅞ 23⅛— ⅜
14⅛	11¼	GuardC .60b 4.3 10 2 14 14 14
27¼	14½	Gulford .88 3.8 3 73 24 22 23¼—1½
100⅛	25⅜	GifCon g1.60 1516 86⅛ 82½ 85⅝—1⅞
15⅞	5	Gulfstrm 8 671 12 10⅛ 11 —1⅛
22½	9¼	HallsM .90 4.9 6 87 18½ 17⅜ 18½—1⅝
8⅛	5	Hampin .65t 13. 3 84 5⅛ 5 5 — ½
15⅝	11⅜	Hannfrd .88 7.7 5 9 11½ d18½ 11½— ⅛
9½	5¼	HanSaRt 31 6⅝ 6½ 6⅜— ⅛
34⅛	22½	Harland 1 3.2 11 92 32 30⅝ 31⅛—1⅛
4	2⅛	Harvey 6 21 3½ 3⅜ 3½— ⅛
9½	3⅛	Hasbro .05l .6 27 7 6½ 6½— ⅞
13½	8⅝	Hasting .60 4.9 6 36 12½ 12½ 12⅛— ⅝
7⅛	5	HawalA 9 5 5 5 — ⅛
8⅛	3½	HlthCh 19 185 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅜
10⅝	6	HelthM .30 3.8 4 20 8½ 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅝
10⅝	7⅛	HeinWr .39e 4.9 7 23 8⅛ 8 8 — ⅛
9⅛	3⅛	Heinlck .10 1.3 13 652 8⅝ 7 7⅝— ⅞
3⅛	1⅛	HelmMfg 83 2¼ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
10⅛	5¼	HIGinc .06r .9 6 64 7⅛ 6 6⅛—1
16½	8	HiShear .40 2.9 5 157 14⅝ 12⅝ 14 — ½
9⅛	6½	Highland 15 9 9 9
9⅝	4⅝	Hipirnic .20 2.4 10 78 8⅝ 8 8¼— ½
6½	3½	Hofman .20 5.7 8 4 3½ 3½ 3½— ⅛
13⅝	5½	HollyCp 13 493 10⅝ 9 10¼— ⅜
71⅞	34⅛	HmeOA g1.30 20 69½ 68⅛ 68⅛—2⅛
39	15	Hormel 1.48 4.4 6 8 34 33⅛ 33⅞— ⅜
19⅝	6⅛	HornHar 21 119 16⅛ 15⅜ 15⅞—1⅜
14	8½	HospMf .60 5.2 2 20 11⅜ 11½ 11½— ⅛
20⅛	15⅞	Hotel 2.10e 11. 10 60 19⅛ 18⅝ 18¼— ⅜
8⅛	5	HousRon .50b 8.9 3 42 6¼ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅜
5⅛	3	HouseVI 8 32 3⅛ d 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅜
23⅞	13½	HouOM .80 4.4 12 2770 18½ 17½ 18⅛— ⅛
23½	15⅞	HouO pf1.69 9.1 149 18⅝ 18⅛ 18⅝— ⅛
28⅛	6½	HowelC .40 1.7 8 204 23½ 21½ 23½— ½
5½	2⅛	Howell .10e 2.1 12 x75 5⅛ 4⅞ 4⅞
33⅞	24	HubellA 1.56 5.2 7 2 30¼ 30¼ 30¼— ⅜
34	23⅞	HubellB 1.56 5.2 7 95 31 29⅞ 29⅞—2⅛
21⅛	9⅝	HuckMf .32a 1.8 7 19 18⅛ 17½ 17½—1⅛
11½	6½	HudsnGn 3 9 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅛
79¼	33⅝	HudBOg 2 80 75¼ 71 73½—2½
7⅛	3⅛	HuntH .20 3.2 7 26 6⅜ 6¼ 6¼— ⅛
66⅝	27⅛	HuskyO g 1 225 57⅝ 56 56⅝—2⅝
6⅝	3½	ICH .20 3.3 5 17 6⅛ 5½ 6⅛+ ¼
14½	7⅛	ICM .50e 4.2 13 60 12½ 11⅛ 12 — ⅜
7½	3½	IFS Ind .18 3.0 7 112 6⅛ 5⅝ 6 + ⅛
15	8⅝	IMC .28 2.2 4 46 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
10⅝	7	IRT Pr .57e 6.1 13 41 9⅝ 9¼ 9⅜— ⅜
1⅛	⅝	ITI 23 4 11-16 11-16 11-16—1-16
2 5-16	1½	ImpGp .12e 6.4 6 1 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
7¼	4¼	Imperind s 4 114 5⅝ 4⅞ 5¼— ½
39⅝	17⅛	ImprOll A g1.20 705 35 33½ 34⅞—1⅝
2⅛	1	IntlightSv 104 1 1 1
26⅜	11⅝	Instron .40 1.8 8 130 23⅛ 21⅞ 22 —1⅛
1⅝	1	InstrSys 17 663 1⅛ 1 1 — ⅛
16⅝	9⅝	InsSy pf.25t 2.4 21 10½ 10⅜ 10¼— ⅛
14⅝	5⅜	IntegRes 11 382 11⅛ 11 11⅛— ¾
19⅝	6	IntClyGs g.32 2035 16⅛ 14⅝ 15⅝
20⅛	10⅝	Intrmk .20r 1.3 3 38 15⅝ 15 15 —1⅜
4⅛	2½	IntBnknt 7 709 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
7½	5⅛	IntChris n 7 27 6⅛ 6 6⅛— ⅛
3	1	IntFdSvc 47 1⅜ 1¼ 1⅜
36⅞	17½	IntGenl 1.40 5.3 4 55 27⅛ 26 26½—2⅛
7⅝	4½	IntProt .30 4.9 3 108 6⅝ 6 6⅛— ½
9⅝	6¼	IntSeaw .60 10. 7 33 6¼ d 6 6 — ¼
2⅛	⅝	IntStrtch 14 1⅛ 1 1⅛
12⅝	7⅞	Intelast .40 3.6 10 60 11½ 10½ 11 — ⅜
3⅛	1½	InvestFla 19 2⅞ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
28⅝	15½	Ionics 11 52 23⅞ 21½ 23 —1
34½	13⅝	IroqBrd .36 2.7 6 109 13½ d12⅝ 13⅛— ⅝
5¼	2⅞	Irvinind .10 2.4 16 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
6⅞	4⅜	Joclyn .40b 8.4 6 14 5 4⅝ 4⅞— ⅜
17½	11	Jacobs .50b 4.5 6 153 12 d10½ 11⅛—1⅛
9⅛	4½	Jensen 1.50t 29. 5 81 5⅛ 4⅞ 5⅛— ⅛
5⅛	2	Jetero .05e 1.1 20 113 4⅝ 4⅝ 4½— ⅛
4½	1⅛	Jetronic 5 45 2⅝ 2½ 2½— ⅛
9½	4⅝	JohnPd .36 8.5 10 171 4½ d 4 4¼— ⅜
11¼	2⅛	JuniperP 510 9⅝ 8 9⅝
18½	7⅛	Jupiter 2 15 13⅝ 12⅝ 13⅝+ ⅜
8½	3¼	KTelln .30e 5.6 6 48 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅜— ⅜
2⅞	2	Kalsin .75c 55 2⅛ 2¼ 2¼
7⅛	5-16	KaneMil wt 24 ¼ d ⅛ ¼— ⅛
6⅞	3½	KapokT 21 83 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅜
16⅝	11⅛	KayCp .60 4.3 6 22 14½ 13⅞ 14 — ⅜
20¼	7⅞	KenaiCp 16 1140 16½ 15 16½— ⅜
12⅝	8⅝	Kenwln .60 5.5 5 7 11 10⅝ 11 + ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Ketchm .17t 4.1 15 10 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ½
7	3⅝	Key Co .30 6.0 4 45 5 4⅞ 5 — ⅛
11½	10⅝	Key Ph n 47 128 10⅝ d 8⅝ 9 —1⅜
2⅞	½	Kidde wt 9 1⅞ 1¼ 1⅝+ ⅛
4⅛	2½	KinArk 10 293 3⅜ 3½ 3⅜
2⅛	⅜	KingOpl 10 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
25	15⅜	KingRd s.32 1.7 6 71 18⅞ 17⅛ 18⅞—1½
31⅛	15⅝	KirbyEx 8 64 29 27⅝ 27⅞—1⅛
5⅞	2¼	Klt Mfg 4 15 2½ 2½ 2½— ⅛
3⅝	2⅛	KleerVu 10 5 2¼ 2⅛ 2¼
20⅛	17	Knogo n 12 156 17⅜ d15⅛ 17¼— ⅜
6	3⅝	KuhnStr 3 99 4⅞ 4 4⅛— ⅜
5⅜	3	LSB .23t 5.8 8 18 4⅛ 4 4 — ¼
2⅝	1⅛	LaBarge .06 3.2 17 38 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
7⅛	3⅞	LaMaur .20 3.4 8 16 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅜
4⅝	2¼	LaPnt 6 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
5⅝	1⅞	LatyRod 71 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞+ ⅛
4 7-16	2	LakeSh g 65 3⅞ 3⅝ 3⅞+ ⅛
11	4⅛	Landmk 37 103 9⅞ 9 9¼— ½
9⅝	4⅝	Laneco .20a 2.2 4 30 9 8⅝ 9 + ⅛
16¼	12⅞	LazKap n.40 3.1 5 22 12⅞ d12⅛ 12⅞— ¼
24	15⅞	LeaRnl s.60 3.1 7 134 21¼ 19 19⅛—2½
6⅞	3¼	LeePh 8 44 3½ d 3⅛ 3¼— ⅜
15⅝	9⅛	LehighP 3 18 13⅛ 12⅝ 12⅝— ⅜
6⅛	3¼	LeisureT 3 96 3⅝ d 3 3⅛+ ⅛
9	5⅛	LibtyFb .56t 10. 3 31 5⅞ 5½ 5⅝— ⅜
8⅛	5⅛	LilliAnn .24 3.2 11 12 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ¼
10½	3⅝	LincAm 10 107 8⅝ 7⅝ 8¼— ⅜
4⅞	1⅞	LloydsE 39 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
3⅞	2½	Lodge .08e 2.9 8 52 2⅝ 2½ 2⅝+ ⅛
31⅛	17½	Lohmn 1.20 5.7 9 34 21¼ 20½ 20⅝—1⅛
37⅝	9⅛	LoewT wt 1647 27⅝ 25½ 27⅝
17	9⅛	Logicon 8 100 15⅛ 13⅝ 14⅛—1⅛
26	15⅛	LaGenS 1.05 4.4 7 30 24⅛ 23⅝ 24 — ⅜
31	26⅛	LouisCe 1.44 5.3 6 8 27⅜ 27⅛ 27⅛— ⅛
8½	3⅛	LundyEl 6 10 5⅝ 5⅜ 5⅜— ⅜
14⅝	9⅛	Lydall .70 7.8 5 7 9½ d 9 9 — ½
5¼	2⅛	LynchCp 3 63 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
3	1⅛	Lynnwear 2 15 2 1⅞ 2 + ⅛
6½	3⅝	MPO 9 44 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
9½	4⅝	Macks .20 3.1 5 2 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
3	1¼	Macrod 33 336 1⅜ 1½ 1⅝
19⅞	17⅛	MePS 1.84 10. 5 1 18⅛ 18⅛ 18⅛— ⅛
14	7½	Mngood 13 5 13⅜ 13 13 — ⅜
12⅝	6⅝	ManrC .60 5.9 6 31 10⅝ 9⅞ 10¼— ⅜
1 15-16	⅝	Marinda 8 840 1⅛ 1 11-16 1⅛—3-16
17¼	8¼	Marine .28e 2.0 6 13 14½ 14¼ 14¼— ¼
22¼	20	Marm pf2.25 11. 52 20⅝ 20 20 — ¼
5¼	2⅜	MrshF 2 10 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
11	4¼	Marshln 12 150 9½ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅜
22	11⅛	MartPr .40 3.6 5 35 11⅛ d11 11 — ⅜
14½	8¼	Maslnd .20 2.3 40 9¼ d 8⅛ 8⅝— ⅜
9¼	5⅝	Masters 5 24 8⅜ 8¼ 8⅜— ⅛
36⅝	16¼	MtlRsh s.20 .7 14 154 31⅝ 28⅝ 30⅛—3⅛
17⅝	9½	Matrix s 11 89 14⅛ 13 13⅝—1⅝
4½	2¼	MaulTec.14 3.7 68 3⅜ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
1 13-16	⅜	McCro wt 29 ½ 7-16 7-16—1-16
8⅛	3¼	McCulO 27 1570 7⅛ 6⅝ 7⅛
5⅛	2⅝	McKeon 2 312 3⅛ 2⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
23½	14⅝	Means 1.20 6.5 7 80 18⅝ 18 18⅛—1⅜
13	7⅛	Medalst .56 5.5 5 94 10½ 10⅛ 10¼— ⅜
7⅛	2⅛	MedalnGp 15 360 6 5⅛ 5⅛— ¼
27⅛	17	MedioG .72 3.0 8 72 23⅛ 22⅞ 23⅛
19⅞	10⅝	Meenan n.24 1.7 9 123 15⅛ 13½ 14⅛—1⅝
13½	7	Megolnt .24 2.7 3 143 9 8⅞ 9 + ½
24	12⅝	MEMCo 1 7.3 7 18 14½ 13⅝ 13⅝—1
13⅝	8⅝	MercSL .50b 5.4 4 16 9⅝ 9¼ 9¼— ½
12	6⅝	MetPro .15 1.7 8 93 9½ 9 9 — ⅜
13⅝	7⅛	Metex .40 4.0 6 16 10⅛ 10 10 — ¼
37⅝	20	Metpth .32 1.4 21 226 25 22¼ 23½—2½
5¼	2¼	Metrocar 28 49 5 4½ 4½— ½
2⅛	1⅞	MichGen 68 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛
12¼	5	MchSup .40 4.4 16 103 9½ 9 9
5⅛	3⅝	Micklbry .16 3.3 76 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ¼
12⅝	6	MidldCo .30 3.5 4 11 8⅝ 8⅝ 8⅝— ¼
23⅞	11⅛	MidlGls .40b 3.0 9 80 13⅛ 13 13¼— ⅜
11½	6¼	Miller H 6 4 10⅝ 10½ 10½— ½
8	2½	MissnIT 6 58 6¼ 5⅜ 6¼— ⅛
28½	23⅛	MitchlE s 13 1208 23⅞ d20 23⅞— ⅜
24½	12⅛	MiteCo .60 2.9 7 140 20½ 20¼ 20½— ⅜
7½	5⅛	MonMg .44 8.8 5 24 5½ d 5 5 — ⅛
46¼	38⅛	MonP pf4.40 11. z250 40 40 40
19⅝	11	Moog .40b 2.8 8 132 14½ 13⅞ 14½
10½	6	MtgGth .86e 9.7 12 34 9 8½ 8⅞— ⅛
9	4½	MortnSh .32 6.1 4 40 5½ 5⅛ 5¼— ⅜
12½	7	MottSM .20 2.1 5 1 9⅝ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅛
27	16¼	MtVMll 1a 4.3 4 7 24⅛ 23½ 23½— ⅜
13⅝	8⅝	MovStr .60 5.5 4 4 11⅛ 11 11 — ⅜
7⅝	1⅜	Movielab .52t 11. 6 69 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
18⅛	11	NFC n .20 1.3 10 48 15⅝ 15 15⅝— ⅜
16⅛	9¼	Napco .20 1.8 7 38 12⅝ 10⅝ 10⅞—1⅜
11⅝	4⅛	Narda .20 2.2 8 72 9½ 8½ 9⅛— ½
14¼	11	NCnvSt n.50 4.5 7 18 11½ d10⅛ 11 — ⅜
12⅝	5¼	NatEdu .68t 7.0 6 87 10⅛ 9½ 9¾—1⅜
18¼	10	NtHltE 8 31 16⅝ 16 16¼—1
5½	1⅝	NKinney 378 3⅛ 2⅝ 3 + ⅛
7	1	NtParag 4 1 1 1 — ⅜
10½	4⅝	NtPatent 498 6⅝ 5⅞ 6½— ⅜
7	4⅛	NtSilvr .20e 4.3 37 4⅝ 4½ 4⅝— ⅛
6½	3	NtSpinn .24 5.1 5 8 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
14⅝	3⅝	NelsLB .72t 8.2 8 160 8⅞ 7⅜ 8⅝— ⅜
3⅞	1⅞	NestLM .05e 1.6 9 21 3⅛ 3 3⅛— ⅛
28⅝	17⅝	NHamp .80a 3.8 6 17 21⅞ 21 21 —1
2½	1⅜	Nidria .06e 3.2 9 183 2 1⅛ 1⅞— ⅛
23½	9	NMxAr .30e 1.6 61 125 18⅝ 15⅛ 18⅝+ ⅛
11	8⅝	NProRt s.84 9.9 13 26 8⅞ d 8½ 8½— ⅛
10½	5⅝	NProc .55e 7.9 7 169 7½ 7 7 — ⅜
30⅛	23	NYTim .90 3.9 16 204 23⅝ d22⅞ 23¼— ⅜
12½	5⅛	NewbE .50 5.1 126 10⅝ 8⅝ 9⅞—1⅛
14⅝	10¼	Newcor s.56 4.9 5 7 12¼ 11½ 11½—1
9-16	3-16	Newcrp wt 11 ⅜ ⅜ ⅜
5	3	Nexus 6 1 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
31¼	17⅛	NiagFSv .94 3.5 7 49 27⅛ 26½ 26½— ⅞
6½	3¼	Nichols .02r .6 4 11 3⅜ 3½ 3⅛— ⅛
2⅛	1¼	Noelind 23 1⅝ 1½ 1½— ⅛
10⅝	3¼	Nolex 191 3⅝ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
12⅝	7½	Norin .40 3.7 4 44 11⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
16½	6⅛	Nortek .08 1.1 5 130 7⅞ 7 7⅛— ½
23⅞	13⅛	NoARoy .24 1.3 6 37 19 17⅜ 17⅞—1⅛
15½	7⅛	NoCdO g 20 463 13⅝ 11⅝ 13 —1⅛
13¼	11⅛	NoestBk n1.04 8.3 6 2 12½ 12½ 12½
19⅛	10	NuclDta 7 123 12⅞ 11⅝ 11⅞—1⅛
41⅝	18	Numac g.07l 970 35⅞ 33¼ 35⅞—1⅛
9⅝	2⅛	OEA .10e 1.7 42 6⅛ 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
17½	9⅛	Oakwd .12b .9 6 83 14⅝ 12⅝ 13½—1⅛
9⅛	4⅛	OhArt .24 4.3 13 1 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝
11½	9	OhSealy s.64 5.3 9 534 u12⅛ 11⅞ 12 + ¾
10	5⅞	Oilaind .40e 5.1 7 24 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ⅜
25¼	13⅛	OnLine .24 1.0 14 55 23 22⅞ 22⅞— ½
48	25	OOklep 13 z850 40½ 39½ 40 —1
14	7½	OrioleH .40a 4.1 4 25 10⅛ 9¾ 9¾—1
5¼	2⅝	Ormand 12 16 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
18⅛	13⅝	OSullvn .80 5.4 5 6 15⅛ 14⅝ 14⅝— ¼
7⅛	1⅛	OxfordFt 11 34 5¼ 5⅛ 5⅛— ¼
7⅝	4½	OzarkA .15e 2.7 5 254 5⅝ 5⅜ 5½— ⅛
3⅝	⅝	PF Ind 315 1⅛ 1 1⅛— ⅛
16⅛	14⅝	PGEpfA 1.50 10. 25 15 14¼ 14⅝— ¼
15	12¼	PGEpfB 1.37 11. 1 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝+ ⅛
14⅛	11	PGEpfD 1.25 11. 15 11½ 11½ 11½—1¼
14	10⅜	PGEpfG 1.20 11. 3 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ¼
28⅝	22¼	PGEpfW 2.57 12. 25 23 d21⅛ 21⅜—1
25¼	21⅛	PGEpfV 2.32 11. 4 21¼ d20⅝ 20⅝— ⅝
28⅞	23⅛	PGEpfT 2.54 12. 66 23⅛ d21⅞ 22 —1⅛
29½	23⅝	PGEpfS 2.62 11. 16 23⅞ 23⅝ 23⅞— ⅜
13⅛	10¼	PGEpfH 1.12 11. 4 10½ 10½ 10½— ¼
26⅝	20½	PGEpfR 2.37 11. 9 21⅛ 20⅞ 21⅛+ ⅛
23¼	19	PGEpfP 2.05 11. 19 18⅝ d17⅝ 18 —1
23	18⅝	PGEpfO 2 11. 2 18¼ d18⅛ 18⅛— ¼
22	18½	PGEpfM 1.96 11. 10 18½ d17⅝ 17¼—1⅛
24⅛	20	PGEpfL 2.25 12. 6 19⅝ d19¼ 19¼— ⅜
23½	18⅛	PGEpfK 2.04 11. 4 18⅛ d17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
25⅝	20⅜	PGEpfJ 2.32 12. 5 20 d19⅝ 19⅝—1
12¼	10⅛	PGEpfI 1.09 11. 2 9¼ d 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅜
47	40	PacLt pf4.36 11. z50 40 40 40
83½	70⅛	PacLt pf7.64 11. z20 69 d69 69 —4⅜
29	13⅝	PacTrst 1 4.3 11 14 24½ 23¼ 23½—1½
54	48	PacPLpf 5 10. z100 50 50 50
18	9¼	PacScle .40 3.3 7 120 12 11¼ 12 — ¼
38⅛	27⅛	PallCp .52 1.5 14 175 35⅜ 33⅛ 35 — ⅝
2⅛	1¼	PalomrF 78 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜
22⅛	13⅝	Paradyn n 22 293 17½ 17 17¼— ⅜
6¼	3⅛	ParaPk 5 5½ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅜
19¼	11	ParkCh .60 3.9 5 8 15⅛ 15⅛ 15¼— ⅜
8¼	2⅝	ParkEl 8 37 6⅝ 6½ 6⅝— ½
27⅞	22⅝	Parsons s 1 4.1 9 200 24⅝ d22 24⅝
6⅛	4⅝	PatFash .10e 1.7 3 9 6⅛ 6 6 — ⅜
14	6½	Patogon 5 47 11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅛—1
16⅛	7⅝	PatoC 1.75e 11. 6 10 16⅛ 16¼ 16⅛
10⅝	5⅝	PeerTu .32 3.6 5 5 8⅞ 8⅞ 8⅞— ⅜
2	⅝	PennDix wt 81 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
20⅝	10½	PenEM .60 4.0 6 23 14⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛—1⅛
16⅛	13⅝	PenTr 1.20 8.3 5 5 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ½
4⅛	2⅝	PECp .55t 18. 8 179 3 2⅝ 3 — ¼
24⅝	14⅝	PenRE 1.65 8.1 9 41 22⅞ 20⅝ 20⅞—3
6¼	3½	PenobS .20 3.5 7 5 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅜
2	⅞	Pentron 10 34 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
32⅞	24⅛	PepBoys 1b 3.3 6 25 31 30½ 30½—1½
23⅝	10	PepCom .60 4.0 6 111 15½ 14⅝ 15 — ⅜
15⅛	8⅝	Perini .40 3.1 13 70 13½ 13 13 — ¾
25⅛	6⅛	PetLew 14 1094 20⅝ 17⅝ 20⅝— ½
13⅝	12⅛	PetLe pf1.65 14. 137 12 d10 11⅝— ⅛
10⅝	7½	PhilLD .68r 8.4 4 8 8⅛ 8⅛ 8⅛
4¼	2	Phoenix 53 2¼ 2⅛ 2⅛— ¼
16⅜	7	PlcNPay .32 2.8 6 85 12½ 10⅝ 11⅛— ⅜
6⅞	3¼	PlonrSys 1 168 4⅝ 3⅝ 4½— ⅜
5	2⅝	PlonTx .20l 31 3 2⅜ 2⅛— ⅜
6½	5½	PllWVa .56 10. 7 29 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
36⅛	20	PltDM 1.40 4.3 5 18 33⅝ 32⅛ 32½—1½
38⅛	23⅝	Pittway 1.65 4.7 7 73 36⅛ 35¼ 35⅝—1½
7⅝	4⅝	Pizzaln n 8 120 4⅞ 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅜
37	20⅛	PlacrDv g 1 25 33⅝ 31½ 31½—2¼
10	4⅜	PlantInd 18 188 7⅛ 6⅝ 7 — ½
10⅝	6⅛	PlyGm .40b 5.1 4 10 7⅞ 7½ 7⅞
26⅛	17	PneuSc 1 5.8 6 z300 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
2⅞	⅝	Polaron 3 65 1⅝ 1½ 1⅝
24	14⅝	PostCp n .50 2.4 9 33 22⅛ 20⅞ 20⅞—2¼
12⅝	10⅝	PrairleO g 18 31 20⅝ 18⅝ 19 —1½
14⅝	10½	PrattLmb 1.10 9.6 5 47 12⅝ 11⅛ 11½—1
7⅝	4¼	PrattRd .30 5.0 8 13 6 6 6 — ⅛
27	22¼	PrenHa 1.36 6.3 8 84 22⅛ d21⅝ 21⅝—1⅜
5¼	2⅛	PresRtA 1 6 4⅛ 4 4 — ½
4⅞	1⅞	PresRtB 1 64 4¼ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅜
21⅞	14⅝	Preston g.90 4 21⅛ 20⅞ 20⅞—1
12⅞	10⅛	PrimMt s 12 184 10 d 8⅝ 9⅝— ⅜
16⅝	10¼	PrpCT 1.34e 9.2 11 12 14⅝ 14½ 14½— ⅜
12½	9⅛	ProvGas .92 8.6 6 4 11 10⅝ 10⅝— ¼
7⅝	3¼	PrdRE .07l 44 17 6⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝
10⅛	3⅞	PrudBld .24 4.8 10 44 5¼ 4⅞ 5 — ⅜
24⅝	21⅝	PaSP pfC2.34 11. 20 21⅛ d21½ 21½— ⅜
16½	7⅛	PulteH s.24 2.3 3 198 11⅛ 9⅝ 10¼—1¼
10⅝	4⅞	PuntaG 9 59 7⅞ 7¼ 7⅜— ½
13⅝	9¾	Punta pf1.10 10. 59 11½ 10⅞ 10⅞—1
8⅞	6⅝	Qualinn n.30e 4.4 5 98 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅞— ⅜
10¼	6⅝	Quebcr g.20e 3 7⅝ 7½ 7½— ⅜
4⅝	2	REDM 5 25 4 3⅝ 4 + ⅛
3⅝	1⅞	RET 38 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
46⅝	42½	RET pf 4.38 9.7 14 45⅝ 45 45 — ⅜
18	8⅞	RHMed .20r 1.4 9 61 15 14 14⅛—1⅛
3⅝	1⅜	RPS 9 4 2⅛ 2¼ 2⅛
3⅜	2⅛	RSC .10 3.2 13 324 3⅛ 3 3⅛— ¼
8¼	5⅜	Ragan .10e 1.7 7 51 6⅛ 5⅞ 6 — ⅛
23¼	12¼	RnchEx .30e 1.7 6 115 18⅛ 16⅞ 17⅞—1¼
39⅞	10⅞	RangrO g 2207 32⅝ 29 32½—1
36⅜	21⅛	Ransbrg 1.20 3.7 8 87 33½ 30½ 32½—1½
4	1½	RapAm wt 302 2⅞ 2½ 2⅝— ⅛
5⅜	2	RathP 25 4⅛ 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅜
24⅝	13½	Raylnd .40 2.2 14 134 18 16⅝ 17⅞— ⅞
21¾	14½	REInv 1.60 8.3 10 14 20 19⅛ 19⅛— ⅞
13	10	RlIncT 1.40 13. 4 5 10⅝ 10⅝ 10⅝— ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	Redlaw 12 1½ 1½ 1½— ⅛
5⅞	2⅛	ReevesT 244 17 4⅞ 4⅜ 4⅞— ¼
7⅞	4	RefgTr .28 5.6 3 9 5 5 5
17	8⅛	RegalB .72 4.8 9 91 15¼ 13⅞ 14⅞—1
23½	14⅝	RemAr 1a 4.6 7 62 21⅝ 20½ 21⅝— ½
9½	7⅛	RepGyp s.24 3.6 3 18 7⅛ d 6⅝ 6⅝— ½
44⅛	32	RepNY 2 4.9 5 32 42 40½ 41 —1½
24¼	21⅜	RNY pf 2.12 10. 43 21½ d21¼ 21¼— ½
22⅝	11⅞	ReshCot .24 1.6 9 213 14⅝ 14¼ 14⅝
54⅞	20½	Resrt A 4 5495 29⅛ 26⅝ 29⅛— ⅜
22⅝	15¼	Resrt wt 553 15 d12⅛ 13⅞—1⅝
83⅞	27	Resrt B 7 151 47⅝ 39 47½—2
5⅛	2⅜	RestAssc 7 69 2⅞ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
13⅝	5	RexNore 8 293 8⅛ 6¼ 6⅞—1⅝
24⅛	14⅝	RiotOll n 14 221 21⅝ 18⅝ 21⅛+ ⅞
9⅝	3⅜	RiblelP .12 2.4 4 74 5½ 4⅞ 5 — ⅛
10⅛	4⅝	Richton .44 8.8 25 103 5⅛ d 4⅝ 5 — ⅛
58	27½	RileyCo 9 83 53½ 52½ 53½— ⅛
34¼	24	RioAlgo g1.50 20 26⅛ 26½ 26½— ½
14⅝	7½	Robnich 96 7⅝ d 7⅛ 7⅛— ⅛
8⅝	4½	Roblin .12 1.8 5 53 6⅞ 6½ 6⅝— ¼
15⅛	10	Rockway 1b 7.4 6 4 13⅝ 13½ 13½— ⅛
28⅛	20⅝	Rogers s.12 .6 13 x58 23⅞ 21⅛ 21⅝—1⅞
4⅝	2⅝	RoncoT 10 32 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
7⅞	4⅛	Rossmr 4 16 4⅝ 4⅝ 4⅝
4⅝	1⅞	RoyPalm 89 2½ 2¼ 2¼— ¼
9½	7⅛	Rudick .42e 5.6 5 1 7½ 7½ 7½— ⅛
9⅝	7⅛	Rudick pf.56 7.5 3 7½ 7½ 7½
3	1⅛	Rusco 171 2¼ 2 2 — ¼
5⅝	2½	RBW Co 5 26 4¼ 4 4 — ½
6¼	3⅝	SFM .24 6.0 6 12 4 4 4
12¼	8¼	SGL .25b 2.4 6 38 10⅝ 10 10½— ½
3⅛	1⅛	SMD 4 19 2 2 2 — ⅛
8½	4	SSP 45 5⅝ 5¼ 5¼— ½
18⅝	9⅛	Salem .40a 2.3 9 80 18 17⅝ 17⅝— ⅜
3⅛	1⅞	SCarlo 3 2⅛ 2¼ 2¼— ⅛
99⅞	86½	SDgo pf 9.84 12. z100 85 d85 85 —4
25⅝	20⅝	SDgo pf 2.47 13. 8 20¼ d19⅝ 19⅝—1
27½	22	SDgo pf 2.68 12. 8 22¼ d21½ 21½— ¾
24⅝	14⅝	SFrRE 1.60 7.7 15 27 22¼ 20⅝ 20⅝—1⅝
3	7-16	SFRE wt 49 1⅜ 1½ 1½— ⅜
23¼	18⅛	SanJW 1.60 8.2 7 4 19⅝ 19⅝ 19⅝— ½
14⅝	5½	Sandgte .40 5.1 5 6 8 7⅞ 7⅞— ¼
9	7½	SoundrL s.30 3.8 6 9 8½ 8 8 — ⅜
7⅝	5	SchelbE .56 11. 20 45 5⅛ d 4⅞ 5 — ⅛
20⅝	12⅝	Schnult 1 5.7 4 22 18 17½ 17½— ¾
9	2⅛	Schiller 9 71 7⅛ 7¼ 7⅛— ⅜
5⅞	2⅞	Schradr .04l 75 25 3 3 3
9⅞	6⅝	Schwab n.30 4.3 7 38 7½ 7 7 —1⅛
4½	2⅛	SciMat .10 3.5 6 16 3⅛ 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
44⅛	29⅛	Scope .50 1.2 8 12 43½ 42⅝ 42⅝—1
52	20⅛	ScurryR g 16 11 46 44 45 —6
20⅝	16	SbdAM .40 2.3 3 37 18⅝ 17½ 17¾—1⅛
13½	3⅝	Sealctro .94t 9.1 7 140 10⅝ 9⅝ 10⅛— ⅜
6⅝	2⅝	Searsind 7 12 6⅛ 6 6 — ½
4⅝	2⅜	SecMtg 22 46 3½ 3¼ 3¼— ¼
9⅝	6⅛	Selas .36 5.0 8 18 7⅛ 7 7¼+ ⅛
2⅛	1⅛	SeligAsc 8 10 1⅝ 1⅝ 1⅝— ⅛
7¼	5⅛	Semtch .20b 3.5 10 4 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
8	4⅞	Srvisco .40 6.0 5 16 6⅞ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅜
5	2¼	Servo 4 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅜
15½	9⅛	SetonCo .50 3.8 4 6 13 12⅝ 13 + ¼
8⅝	4	ShoerS .40e 6.2 5 15 6⅝ 6½ 6½— ⅛
10⅛	8½	Sharon s.50 5.6 7 189 9 d 7⅞ 9 — ½
8	5	Shawin .40 7.8 5 55 5⅛ 5⅛ 5⅛
6½	2½	SheltrR 4 94 3⅛ 3 3 — ⅛
7	3⅛	Shopwell 9 35 5 4½ 4⅞— ⅜
34	19	Showbt 1 5.1 6 69 20⅝ 19½ 19½—1½
28⅝	12¼	Slerrcin .30 1.4 10 41 23 21¼ 21¼—2
8⅞	7⅛	Silfco s .28 4.1 6 51 7⅛ d 6⅝ 6⅞—1⅛
20½	10	Sigma .40 2.9 6 155 15 13 14 —1⅛
10⅛	7⅛	Sikes A .45e 6.4 3 61 7⅛ d 6⅞ 7 — ⅜
18½	10¼	Silalnc .40 2.3 5 137 17¼ 16¼ 17¼— ⅛
10½	3⅞	Silvrcst 30 78 5½ 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅜
7⅝	2½	Solitron 13 479 5 4⅝ 5 — ⅜
28	21⅝	SonderB .40 1.6 8 78 26¼ 25⅝ 25⅝—1
17⅛	5⅜	SoraPop .33e 2.3 4 24 14⅝ 14¼ 14½— ½
10⅝	6⅝	Soundsn .40 6.2 3 15 6½ 6½ 6½— ⅛
12¼	10	SCEd pf1.06 11. 4 10⅛ d 9⅞ 9⅞— ⅜
13¾	11	SCEd pf1.19 11. 3 11½ 11¼ 11¼— ⅜
17½	13	SCEd pf1.45 11. 1 13½ 13½ 13½— ⅛
19⅞	16⅜	SCEd pf1.30 7.8 4 18½ 18½ 18½— ⅛
27	20⅝	SCEd pf2.30 11. 1 21⅝ 21⅝ 21⅝+ ⅜
26	21¼	SCEd pf2.21 11. 13 21⅝ d20⅞ 21 — ¼
86⅞	75	SCEd pf7.58 10. 2 75 d72½ 72½—3⅞
27¼	23½	SwFlB pf2.18 9.5 4 23¼ d23 23 — ½
14⅝	9	SpectyR 7 3 12⅛ 12⅛ 12⅛— ⅛
15	6⅛	Spector .43e 4.4 3 151 11 9⅝ 9⅞—1⅛
6	3½	Spectro .19t 4.1 53 5 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
6⅝	3½	SpedOP .20r 4.6 7 16 4⅝ 4 4⅜
6¼	3	Spencer .16 4.3 7 39 4 3⅝ 3¾— ¼
5⅛	4½	Splentex .24 4.9 8 1 4⅞ 4⅞ 4⅞
27½	19⅛	StdAlin 1 4.2 5 4 24⅛ 24 24 —1
18⅝	6	StdMetl 160 318 14⅛ 12⅝ 14⅛—1
33	20½	StdShr 1.22t 3.9 8 24 32 31½ 31½— ½
10⅝	4⅞	Stange .20 3.1 8 114 6⅞ 6⅝ 6½— ⅜
14⅝	9⅝	StanAv .37e 2.9 7 3 12⅝ 12⅝ 12⅝— ¼
6⅛	3¼	Stanwd 3 29 3½ 3⅜ 3⅜— ⅛
14⅝	11⅛	StarSup s.80 5.9 4 15 13⅝ 13⅝ 13⅝— ¼
3⅝	1⅛	Stardust 4 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
8⅞	4	SteelInt .24b 3.5 6 36 7⅛ 6⅝ 6⅞— ½
23½	16	StepnCh .80 4.1 7 23 21¼ 19⅝ 19⅝—1⅜
2⅛	⅝	SterlBcp wt 63 1 ⅞ ⅞— ⅛
4⅛	2⅛	Stevicnit 8 2⅞ 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
22⅞	6⅛	StrutW .30b 1.6 22 297 20⅝ 18⅝ 19 —1⅞
4	2⅞	SueAnn .24 8.7 6 27 2⅞ d 2⅝ 2⅝— ⅛
5½	3⅝	SunCtyl .25 6.1 6 21 4⅝ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅜
17⅞	7	Sunalr .60 5.9 6 23 10⅝ 10⅛ 10⅛— ⅜
39⅞	14	Sundnc .16b .5 148 1082 32⅛ 28⅝ 31 —1⅜
9½	5⅜	SunshJr .40 5.1 5 33 8⅞ 7½ 7⅞— ⅛
18⅛	12⅝	SupFdS .40 3.1 6 13 13 12⅝ 13 — ⅛
12¼	6⅞	Suplnd s.25 3.6 4 117 7⅛ 7 7 — ¼
11½	6	SupSurg .32 3.8 5 59 9 8½ 8½— ⅜
39¼	29⅛	Suprons s.24 .7 25 530 33⅞ 30⅞ 33⅛—1⅛
8⅛	4⅜	Susqueh 5 129 4⅝ d 4¼ 4⅝— ⅜
12⅛	9⅝	Susqn pf 1 11. 14 9⅛ d 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅜
1⅛	⅜	SutrMtg wt 12 ⅜ 13-16 13-16—1-16
7⅛	3½	Syntov .30b 5.0 11 47 6⅜ 5½ 6 — ⅜
44⅛	24⅝	Syntex 1.10 3.3 9 3441 33⅞ 30⅝ 33⅛— ⅜
24⅛	19⅛	Syscos .40 2.0 7 40 20⅝ 20⅛ 20⅛— ⅜
18	10⅝	SystEng 9 266 11⅞ 10⅝ 11⅝— ⅜
8⅛	3⅞	SysPin .20 4.7 4 84 4½ 4⅛ 4¼— ¼
10⅝	6⅛	TEC .40 5.6 7 23 7⅛ 6⅞ 7⅛— ⅜
3⅛	1⅛	TFI 6 40 2½ 2⅞ 2⅝— ⅛
19⅛	8⅞	TabPd .20 1.4 6 74 15⅞ 13½ 14½—1⅞
5⅝	3⅜	Talleyln wt 14 4 3⅞ 3⅞— ⅛
14	8	TandB .40 3.1 7 57 13½ 12½ 12¾— ⅜
12⅝	6⅛	Tannet .28 4.4 5 97 6½ 6⅛ 6⅜— ⅛
15¾	11⅛	Tash 1.20b 10. 5 12⅛ 11⅜ 11¼— ¼
4	1¼	TechSym 11 240 3 2⅝ 2⅞
13⅝	4	TechOp 8 18 10¼ 9⅝ 10 — ⅝
6½	3⅝	Tectrol .24 5.2 4 36 5¼ 4½ 4⅝— ⅜
62½	19⅝	TejonR 199 239 53 46⅞ 49¾—4⅜
18	7⅛	TeleCm .60 4.9 4 74 13 12¼ 12¼— ¾
32	15⅛	Telflex .40 1.6 11 139 25 23 24⅝—1½
22¼	12	Telscl .60 3.9 10 167 15⅞ 15¼ 15⅝— ⅝
4⅝	1⅛	Tenna 123 1⅛ d 1½ 1½— ⅛
7¼	4⅛	Tenney s 7 4 4½ 4⅛ 4⅝— ⅛
4⅞	1⅜	Tensor 15 10 2⅝ 2⅝ 2⅝
9⅝	4⅝	TerraC .10l 198 8 7⅝ 7⅝— ⅜
13⅝	5⅜	TetraT 12 62 8¼ 7½ 7⅞— ½
13⅝	7⅛	TexlAir .16 1.8 9 511 9⅝ 8 9 — ⅛
5⅛	2⅝	Thorofar .04e .8 8 44 5 4⅝ 5 + ⅛
4½	3¼	ThreeD .20 4.8 4 10 4⅛ 4⅛ 4⅛— ⅛
27⅝	14½	Thriftm 1.20 5.7 3 64 20⅞ 19½ 20⅞—2½
7½	3	Tidwell 4 123 6⅛ 5¼ 5⅝— ¼
8⅝	4⅝	TobKtz n.25 4.0 4 97 6½ 5⅝ 6¼+ ⅜
44⅛	36½	TolEd pf4.25 12. z25 36½ 36½ 36½
11⅛	5⅛	ToppsG .21l 27 5⅞ 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼
17⅞	10⅝	TorlnCp .80 6.0 5 21 14 13⅛ 13⅛— ½
27⅛	9⅜	TollPet g.32 922 22⅛ 19⅝ 21⅞— ⅜
19¼	4⅝	TolPet wt 561 14⅝ 12¼ 14⅛— ⅛
4⅝	2	TownCtry 9 36 3⅛ 3 3⅛
20⅛	16⅝	Towner n 63 17⅛ d16⅛ 16⅝—1⅛
8½	4¼	TrnsLux .10e 1.2 6 111 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
14⅝	7¾	TransOil .05e .4 637 11⅝ 10⅝ 11⅝— ⅛
7	5⅛	TrnsTec n.20 3.6 10 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ¼
8¼	4⅞	Tredwy .20 3.2 11 24 6⅝ 6¼ 6¼— ⅜
18⅛	9⅝	TrlaCp .20 1.6 8 89 12½ 11¼ 12½+ ⅜
14⅝	8½	TrlinOG n 1635 12 10½ 11⅝—1⅛
10⅞	7⅛	TuboMx s 15 3422 8¼ 7¼ 8¼— ¼
33½	23⅝	TurnrC 2 6.6 7 33 30⅝ 30⅛ 30⅛— ⅜
7⅝	3½	TwinFr .20 4.6 6 46 4⅝ 3⅞ 4⅛— ⅛
3	1⅝	UDS 3 2⅛ 2⅛ 2⅛— ⅛
5⅞	2⅜	UIP .24 5.5 7 311 4½ 4 4⅝—1⅛
7⅛	2⅛	UNA .20 4.0 3 53 5½ 4⅝ 5 — ½
7⅝	4⅜	URS .40b 6.0 8 228 7 6⅝ 6⅞— ⅛
8¼	4⅝	Unimax 9 34 6¼ 6 6¼— ⅛
17⅝	11⅛	UAirPd .64b 4.2 8 61 15⅝ 15⅛ 15⅛— ⅞
17⅛	11	UnCosF .66a 5.2 7 18 13¼ 12⅝ 12⅞— ⅜
2⅛	1⅛	UnFoods .05e 2.7 94 120 2⅛ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	UNatCp 18 60 4½ 4¼ 4⅜— ⅛
8½	6⅞	UNItCp pf 20 7⅝ 6⅝ 6⅝— ⅜
8	5	URepln .23r 5.7 64 2 5⅝ 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
16¼	9⅝	USFlltr .32 2.8 7 443 11½ 10⅞ 11⅜— ½
11⅝	7⅜	UnRlIT .83e 8.7 12 88 9⅝ 9½ 9½— ¼
3-16	1-32	UnRlIT wt 3 1-32 1-32 1-32
4	2⅝	USRdium 21 3⅛ 3 3 — ¼
20⅛	13½	USRbR 1a 5.6 8 11 18⅝ 17⅝ 17⅞—1⅛
11⅝	6½	UnityB 9 22 10⅛ 9⅝ 9⅝— ⅜
7	3⅛	UnivCip .05 .9 4 9 6 5⅝ 5⅝— ⅛
19	10⅝	UnivRs .32 2.0 15 222 16 15 15⅝—1
11½	6⅛	Valle's .81t 12. 10 27 6½ 6⅝ 6½— ¼
16¼	10	Valmac .80 8.2 11 24 10 d 9⅝ 9⅝— ¼
8⅛	5⅛	Valspar .36 5.0 5 30 7⅜ 7 7¼— ½
3⅛	2	ValueL .06e 2.2 22 3 2⅞ 2⅞— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Verit 5 10 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞— ⅛
27⅝	16½	VermtA .32b 1.5 8 53 21⅛ 21 21 — ⅞
9⅛	4⅛	Vernitrn .10 1.6 5 301 6⅞ 6¼ 6⅜— ⅛
8⅛	2½	Vertiple 5 67 5⅝ 5½ 5⅛— ⅛
9½	1½	Vesely 258 199 8⅝ 7¼ 7¼— ⅛
3½	1⅛	Viatech 1 1⅛ 1⅛ 1⅛— ⅛
6⅛	2⅛	VintageE 2 36 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛— ⅛
8	4⅝	Virco .16b 3.2 4 21 5 5 5 — ⅛
12⅝	7	Vishay 5 130 7⅝ d 6⅝ 7⅛— ⅜
6½	3⅝	VisualG .16 3.4 7 12 4⅝ 4⅜ 4⅝— ⅛
5⅝	2⅛	VolMer .12e 2.5 5 22 5 4⅞ 4⅞— ⅛
16⅝	9⅛	Vaplex .52 4.8 5 6 10⅞ 10⅝ 10⅞+ ⅛
7½	2⅞	WTC .02l 60 138 3 d 2½ 3 — ½
9⅝	6⅛	Wockht .40b 5.4 7 95 7⅝ 7⅛ 7⅜— ⅜
49½	10⅛	Walnoco .12 .3 33 941 44⅞ 37⅛ 44 +4⅜
18⅛	15⅛	Walbr n.05e .3 7 134 15⅛ d14 15 — ⅛
25⅛	18	Walco .80b 3.8 6 22 22⅛ 21 21⅛—1⅛
9⅝	4⅛	WallcS .12 2.6 14 30 4⅝ d 4⅝ 4⅝— ⅛
25¼	17	Wang B s.16 .7 19 660 22½ 20⅛ 22¼+ ⅜
25½	18⅝	Wang C s.06 .3 19 176 21⅞ 20⅛ 21⅞— ⅛
17¼	9⅛	WardsCo .20 2.1 3 8 9⅛ 9⅝ 9½— ⅛
26⅛	21⅜	WshPst s.36 1.6 9 75 23⅛ 22 22⅜— ⅞
31⅞	20⅛	WRIT 2.12 7.3 16 3 29 29 29 — ⅛
8⅛	5	Watsco .30 4.3 8 15 7⅛ 7 7 — ⅛
19⅝	16½	Wihira n 15 511 17 d14⅝ 17 + ⅜
3⅛	2⅛	Welman 17 3⅛ 3⅛ 3⅛
19½	7¾	WeldTu .30b 1.8 7 65 17⅛ 16⅛ 17 — ⅛
5⅞	3⅛	Wellco .12e 2.3 8 5½ 5⅛ 5⅛— ⅛
10	6⅛	WescoFn .38 4.3 6 8 9⅛ 8⅝ 8⅝— ⅜
51½	45	WTex pf4.40 9.8 z100 45 45 45 — ¼
22⅞	18⅝	Wstbrn e s.70 3.7 427 18⅝ d17⅞ 18⅝— ½
38⅛	11½	WstFin .52 2.0 4 213 27½ 24⅛ 26½—1⅛
15⅛	10⅝	WPacRR n 2 271 10⅝ d10¼ 10⅜— ½
12⅝	3⅞	Whlppny .20 2.2 38 9⅝ 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅜
7⅞	3⅝	Whitehall 7 141 5⅝ 5¼ 5⅜— ½
12⅝	2	Wichita .45t 4.7 37 435 10 9⅛ 9⅛— ⅞
2⅛	1⅜	WillcxG n 3 32 1⅜ 1⅜ 1⅜+ ⅛
20	8⅝	Wmhous .60 3.8 10 75 15⅞ 15¼ 15⅞—1⅛
4	1⅛	WilsnB .15l 35 1⅞ 1⅞ 1⅞
22	10¼	Wincorp .40 2.3 48 21 17⅛ 17 17⅛— ⅞
10½	6⅛	Winklm .44 5.0 6 7 9 8⅝ 8⅝— ½
14½	10⅛	Wdstrm n.60 6.2 5 13 9⅞ d 9⅝ 9⅝— ½
11½	4⅛	WkWear .40 4.9 5 62 8⅝ 7⅞ 8⅛— ⅜
18⅛	10	Wrathr .05e .3 75 116 15⅛ 14⅛ 15 —1½
1 11-16	⅝	WrightH g 69 1 7-16 1 5-16 1 7-16+ ⅛
17⅛	15⅝	Wynns s .48 3.3 7 158 15 d13⅛ 14⅝—1
15½	11⅛	WymBn .72 5.8 7 42 12⅝ 12½ 12½— ½
7	2	Xonics 62 4 3⅛ 4
22⅝	11⅛	ZeroCp .48 2.5 9 98 20 19 19½— ⅛
16¼	7	Zimmer .36 5.1 3 89 7⅛ d 6½ 7⅛— ⅛

New Issue
October 11, 1979

All these bonds having been sold, this announcement appears as a matter of record only.

PETROBRÁS

Petróleo Brasileiro S.A.
Rio de Janeiro

DM 125,000,000
8% Bonds due 1989

WESTDEUTSCHE LANDESBANK GIROZENTRALE

CREDIT LYONNAIS — DEUTSCHE BANK Aktiengesellschaft — KUWAIT INVESTMENT COMPANY (S.A.K.)

MANUFACTURERS HANOVER Limited — J. HENRY SCHRODER WAGG & CO. Limited — SWISS BANK CORPORATION (OVERSEAS) Limited

EUROPEAN BRAZILIAN BANK LIMITED EUROBRAZ

Abu Dhabi Investment Company
Alahli Bank of Kuwait (K.S.C.)
Algemene Bank Nederland N.V.
American Express Bank International Group
A. E. Ames & Co. Limited
Amsterdam-Rotterdam Bank N.V.
Arab African International Bank – Cairo
Bache Halsey Stuart Shields Incorporated
Banca Commerciale Italiana
Banca del Gottardo
Banca Nazionale del Lavoro
Banco di Roma
Bank of America International Limited
Bank Julius Baer International Limited
Bankers Trust International Limited
Bank Gutzwiller, Kurz, Bungener (Overseas) Limited
Bank Leu International Ltd.
Bank Mees & Hope NV
The Bank of Tokyo (Holland) N.V.
Banque Arabe et Internationale d'Investissement (B.A.I.I.)
Banque Bruxelles Lambert S.A.
Banque Française du Commerce Extérieur
Banque Française de Crédit International Ltd.
Banque Générale du Luxembourg Société Anonyme
Banque de l'Indochine et de Suez
Banque Internationale à Luxembourg S.A.
Banque Nationale de Paris
Banque de Neuflize, Schlumberger, Mallet
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas
Banque de Paris et des Pays-Bas (Suisse) S.A.
Banque Populaire Suisse S.A. Luxembourg
Banque de l'Union Européenne
Baring Brothers & Co., Limited
Bayerische Hypotheken- und Wechsel-Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Bayerische Landesbank Girozentrale
Bayerische Vereinsbank
Joh. Berenberg, Gossler & Co.
Bergen Bank
Berliner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Berliner Handels- und Frankfurter Bank
Bankhaus Gebrüder Bethmann
Blyth Eastman Dillon & Co. International Limited
B.S.I. Underwriters Limited
Caisse des Dépôts et Consignations
Chase Manhattan Limited

Chemical Bank International Group
Christiania Bank og Kreditkasse
Citicorp International Group
Commerzbank Aktiengesellschaft
Compagnie Monégasque de Banque
Copenhagen Handelsbank
County Bank Limited
Creditanstalt-Bankverein
Crédit Commercial de France
Crédit Industriel et Commercial
Credito Italiano
Credit Suisse First Boston Limited
Daiwa Europe N.V.
Richard Daus & Co. Bankiers
Delbrück & Co.
Den Danske Bank af 1871 Aktieselskab
Den norske Creditbank
Deutsche Girozentrale – Deutsche Kommunalbank –
Deutsch-Südamerikanische Bank Aktiengesellschaft
DG Bank Deutsche Genossenschaftsbank
Dillon, Read Overseas Corporation
Dresdner Bank Aktiengesellschaft
Drexel Burnham Lambert Incorporated
Effectenbank-Warburg Aktiengesellschaft
Euromobiliare S.p.A.
European Banking Company Limited
Fuji International Finance Limited
Girozentrale und Bank der österreichischen Sparkassen Aktiengesellschaft
Goldman Sachs International Corp.
Handelsbank N.W. (Overseas) Limited
Georg Hauck & Sohn
Hessische Landesbank – Girozentrale –
Hill Samuel & Co. Limited
E. F. Hutton International N.V.
The Industrial Bank of Kuwait K.S.C.
Industriebank von Japan (Deutschland) Aktiengesellschaft
Istituto Bancario San Paolo di Torino
Kansallis-Osake-Pankki
Kidder, Peabody International Limited
Kleinwort, Benson Limited
Kredietbank N.V.

Kredietbank S.A. Luxembourgeoise
Kuhn Loeb Lehman Brothers International
Kuwait Foreign Trading, Contracting & Investment Co. (S.A.K.)
Kuwait International Investment Co. s.a.k.
Lazard Brothers & Co., Limited
Lloyds Bank International Limited
Merck, Finck & Co.
Merrill Lynch International & Co.
B. Metzler seel. Sohn & Co.
Mitsubishi Bank (Europe) S.A.
Morgan Grenfell & Co. Limited
Morgan Stanley International Limited
The Nikko Securities Co., (Europe) Ltd.
Nippon European Bank S.A.
Nomura Europe N.V.
Norddeutsche Landesbank Girozentrale
Nordic Bank Limited
Österreichische Länderbank Aktiengesellschaft
Orion Bank Limited
Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V.
PKbanken
Postipankki
Privatbanken Aktieselskab
Renouf & Co.
Salomon Brothers International
Schröder, Münchmeyer, Hengst & Co.
Skandinaviska Enskilda Banken
Smith Barney, Harris Upham & Co. Incorporated
Société Générale
Société Générale de Banque S.A.
Sparbankernas Bank
Sumitomo Finance International
Svenska Handelsbanken
Trinkaus & Burkhardt
Union Bank of Finland Ltd.
Union Bank of Switzerland (Securities) Limited
Verband Schweizerischer Kantonalbanken
Vereins- und Westbank Aktiengesellschaft
J. Vontobel & Co.
M. M. Warburg-Brinckmann, Wirtz & Co.
Westfalenbank Aktiengesellschaft
WestLB Asia Limited
Dean Witter Reynolds International
Wood Gundy Limited
Yamaichi International (Europe) Limited

...alvet Named ...NP President

...ARIS, Oct. 10 (AP-DJ) — ...ques Calvet has been appointed ...ident and general director of ...ique Nationale de Paris, ...nce's largest nationalized bank. ...r. Calvet, 48, has been BNP's ...eral director since 1976. He will ...eed Pierre Ledoux, who is retir-

Market Closed

All banks, markets and businesses were closed Wednesday in Japan for a local holiday.

Canadian Indexes

October 10, 1979

	Close	Previous
Montreal	306.57	320.83
Toronto	1,689.58	1,740.20

Montreal: Stock Exchange Industrials Index. Toronto: TSE 300 Index.

Weekly net asset value

on October 8, 1979

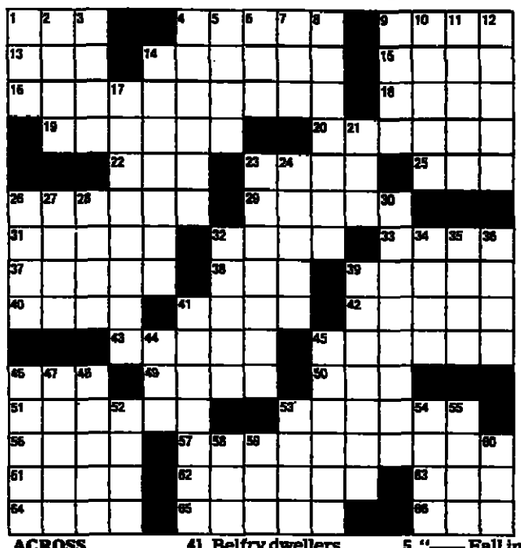
Tokyo Pacific Holdings N.V.
U.S. $67.12

Tokyo Pacific Holdings (Seaboard) N.V.
U.S. $48.90

Listed on the Amsterdam Stock Exchange

Information: Pierson, Heldring & Pierson N.V., Herengracht 214, Amsterdam

CROSSWORD — By Eugene T. Maleska



ACROSS

1 Spoon rings, e.g.
4 Fair lady in "My Fair Lady"
9 —— of God (Agnus Dei)
13 A Cantor
14 Baritone hero of a Tchaikovsky opera
15 Chinese gelatin
16 Like Spectacular Bid at the gate
18 Censored item
19 Non compos ——
20 "And pretty maids all ——"
22 Struther or Sterling
23 Top-notch
25 "—— Vickers," Lewis novel
26 Become fully developed
29 Fact
31 Muscat native
32 Bridge word
33 Cleopatra's maid
37 Kind of clock
38 Prefix for dermis
39 Land of Nut and Tut
40 "Out, damned Spot!"
41 Belfry dwellers
42 City for which a dog was named
43 Take out
45 Small bus
46 Sash for Yum-Yum
49 "O, my Luve is like —— . . .": Burns
50 "—— old time!"
51 Sounds made while Kringle jingles
53 Compound resembling another
56 Slippery —— eel
57 Literally, something for something
61 Go far and wide
62 Pawnbrokers: Slang
63 Exploit
64 Choppers
65 Loom part
66 Comparative ending

DOWN

1 Douglas ——
2 Eliot hero's first name
3 "I —— do all . . .": Macbeth
4 Donkey or fire follower
5 "—— Fall in Love," 1933 song
6 "—— to prepare a place . . ."
7 Execute a slalom turn
8 Consecrates
9 A Turner who was christened Julia
10 Where Greek met Greek
11 Massenet opera
12 Ivy League team
14 Smallest of five great ones
17 Twain villain
21 New, to Goethe
23 Fitted
24 Refuge
26 Unruly throngs
27 Eastern nursemaid
28 New Mexican Indian
30 Nickname for a famous warship
32 "—— porridge . . ."
34 O'Neal
35 Church part
36 Remain
39 Glyn and Wylie
41 Rococo
44 Stadium sound
45 Any Manhattan College athlete
48 Kipling's Kim
47 Fisk, Lynn, Rice et al.
48 "—— a little shadow . . ."
52 Change for a five
53 Loafing
54 Prefix for distant or lateral
55 Subterfuge
58 Actress Merkel
59 Science of: Suffix
60 "—— the land of . . ."

Solution to Previous Puzzle

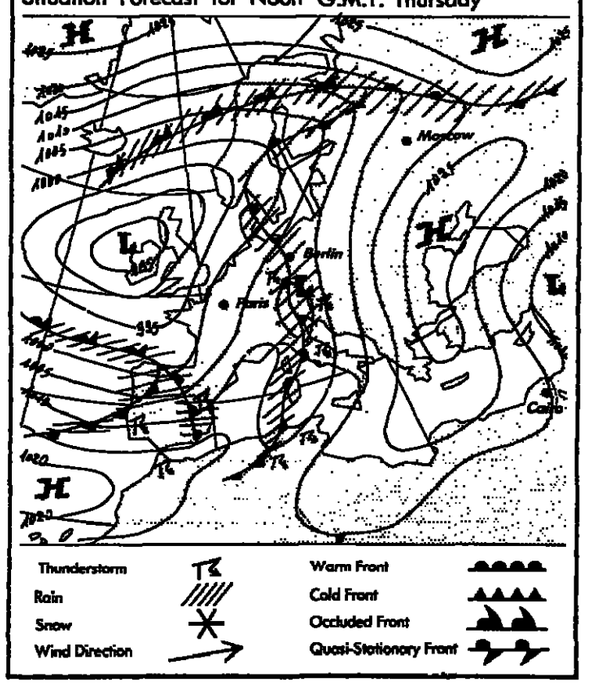
A	P	A	L		A	D	L	I	B		R	A	M	P
N	A	T	O		B	O	U	G	E		O	N	E	A
S	W	I	N	G	I	N	G	O	N	A	S	T	A	R
A	S	P	E	R	S	E	S		U	T	I	L	E	
		L	I	T	T		A	S	T	O				
	H	E	Y	L	O	O	K	M	E	O	V	E	R	
M	U	R	A	L			A	I	R	S		V	A	T
A	M	A	S		H	O	R	D	E		G	E	N	E
W	I	T		S	A	K	E			E	R	R	O	L
	D	O	N	T	F	E	N	C	E	M	E	I	N	
		O	A	T	H		A	L	E	A				
E	L	E	M	I		S	M	A	R	T	S	E	T	
P	U	T	O	N	A	H	A	P	P	Y	F	A	C	E
I	G	O	R		C	A	V	E	S		A	C	N	E
C	O	N	E		T	H	E	R	E		N	O	O	N

WEATHER

	C	F			C	F	
ALGARVE	17	63	Overcast	MADRID	15	59	Cloudy
AMSTERDAM	22	72	Misty	MIAMI	27	81	Fair
ANKARA	13	59	Overcast	MILAN	18	64	Misty
ATHENS	20	68	Overcast	MONTREAL	1	34	Cloudy
BEIRUT	27	81	Fair	MOSCOW	15	59	Cloudy
BELGRADE	19	66	Fair	MUNICH	20	68	Cloudy
BERLIN	19	66	Cloudy	NEW YORK	4	39	Rain
BRUSSELS	23	73	Fair	NICE	21	70	Overcast
BUCHAREST	19	66	Fair	OSLO	12	54	Misty
BUDAPEST	17	63	Fair	PARIS	21	70	Cloudy
CASABLANCA	22	72	Cloudy	PRAGUE	12	54	Misty
COPENHAGEN	17	63	Misty	ROME	23	73	Misty
COSTA DEL SOL	20	68	Overcast	SOFIA	15	59	Fair
DUBLIN	16	61	Fair	STOCKHOLM	10	50	Rain
EDINBURGH	13	55	Rain	TEHRAN			N.A.
FLORENCE	20	68	Misty	TEL AVIV	28	82	Fair
FRANKFURT	21	70	Cloudy	TOKYO	21	70	Showers
GENEVA	15	59	Foggy	TUNIS	28	82	Fair
HELSINKI	9	48	Misty	VIENNA	14	57	Fair
HOUSTON	28	82	Cloudy	WARSAW	17	63	Fair
ISTANBUL	19	66	Cloudy	WASHINGTON	3	37	Rain
LAS PALMAS	24	75	Fair	ZURICH	17	63	Misty
LISBON	18	64	Cloudy				
LONDON	14	61	Rain				
LOS ANGELES	25	77	Fair				

(Yesterday's readings U.S. and Canada at 1700 GMT, Houston and Los Angeles at 2000 GMT; all others at 1200 GMT.)

Situation Forecast for Noon G.M.T. Thursday



Nude in Vermont Is Not Lewd, But It Could Be Illegal Parking

MONTPELIER, Vt., Oct. 10 (AP) — The Interstate Exhibitionist is free to show off to Vermont motorists, according to Windsor County State's Attorney Michael Sheehan.

Mr. Sheehan says that there are no laws to bring charges against a 31-year-old man who has been exposing himself near the Bethel exit of Interstate 89.

The county prosecutor says that the man's actions cannot be called "lewd and lascivious" because "there was no overt action other than standing there nude."

Mr. Sheehan has recommended that the man be given a motor vehicle citation for stopping on the highway.

PEANUTS



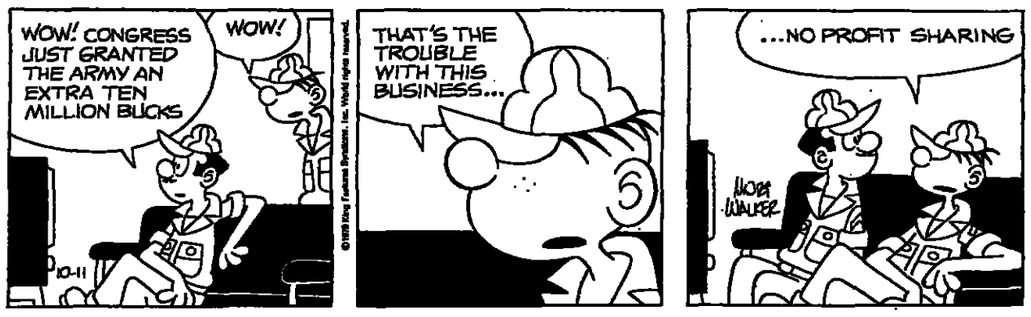
B.C.



BLONDIE



BEETLE BAILEY



ANDY CAPP



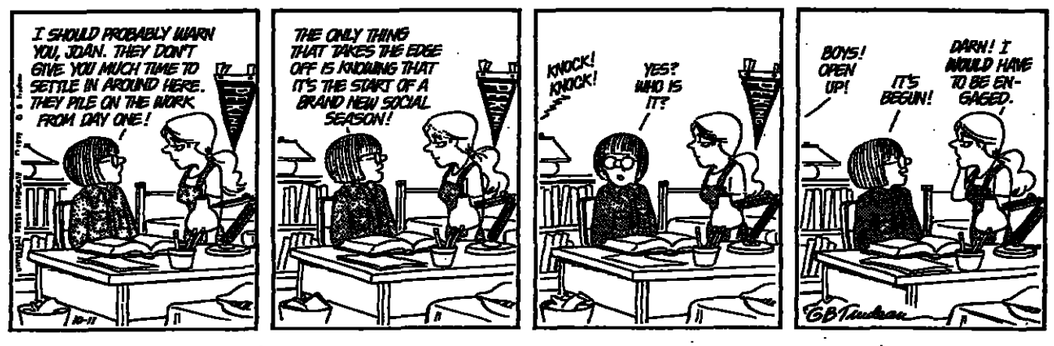
WIZARD of ID



REX MORGAN



DOONESBURY



JUMBLE THAT SCRAMBLED WORD GAME by Henri Arnold and Bob Lee

Unscramble these four Jumbles, one letter to each square, to form four ordinary words.

KIREP

WHISS

NOOTIL

ENCHEW



Now arrange the circled letters to form the surprise answer, as suggested by the above cartoon.

Answer: NOT ____ MY ____

(Answers tomorrow)

Yesterday's Jumbles: GUIDE CLEFT HELPER PRISON
Answer: How to remain poor—PRETEND TO BE RICH

DENNIS THE MENACE



"Registered as a newspaper at the Post Office"
"Printed in Great Britain"

BOOKS

WOMEN AS MOTHERS

By Sheila Kitzinger. Random House. 239 pp. $8.95.

Reviewed by Anatole Broyard

WE used to love or hate our mothers: now we analyze them. In "Women as Mothers," Sheila Kitzinger does this better than most. She collects most of the proliferating evidence in the field — some of it superficially familiar — assesses it, pushes it a bit further and pulls it all together. Bringing practical experience, wide reading and common sense to "Women as Mothers," Kitzinger treats motherhood not as a biological or psychological problem to be solved, nor yet as an opera or a Greek tragedy, but as an insufficiently appreciated ritual event in a world that needs all the ritual it can salvage.

The medical profession has kidnapped our babies, Kitzinger says, and we must get them back. Women no longer give birth: they are delivered of their babies. Pregnancy is a clinical condition in which the mother is not a maker, a bringer of a miracle, but a patient. She who is about to become a parent is treated like a child by her doctor. Her husband may be seen but not heard.

Hospitals, Kitzinger says, are product-oriented. The baby is the product and the mother merely the machine that produces it. She is exposed, in a helpless supine position, to a number of technicians who talk about her in the impersonal language of technology. What should be a ritual poem is reduced to a rigid procedure.

Compare, the author says, the Indian custom of putting a tight-furled flower near the mother, to teach her how to open herself. Or the Zulu woman who looks through an aperture in the roof of her hut during labor and "counts the stars in pain."

Of course, technology does a great deal, Kitzinger says, to make delivery safe and physically comfortable. What she objects to is the fact that these considerations monopolize the event. There is too much biology and too little psychology, too much prophylaxis and too little poetry.

She points out, for example, that there is no medical reason for shaving women, which, according to recent evidence, actually increases the risk of infection, as well as "desexing" the mother and returning her to a prepubescent condition. The same is true of purging, which is often redundant, so that it takes on the character of a ritual purification — forcing the old imagery of the woman as a polluted creature.

"Women as Mothers" overtu quite a few notions we take granted. Lying down in labor, author says, is just plain silly; for means pushing "uphill." Only in a vanced Western civilizations women behave this way. Squat or walking makes for much be contractions.

Father's role could be improv too. As the person closest to mother and child, he should be to give active emotional suppo Fathers in primitive societies o participate in the birth of the ch even enacting it with their own b ies, but often modern technolo only allows them to see the birth television in another room. To sh how intimately involved men a childbirth, Kitzinger cites a study 221 men, of whom 57 percent played pathological symptom while their wives were pregnant recovered only after the safe b of the baby.

Although induction is sometim clinically indicated, the auth looks with mistrust at the ris rates of induced babies and sugg that the reasons are not alw medical, but social and adminis tive. According to her, unnecess induction is both psychologica and physiologically disadv tageous. The same is true of adm istering anesthetics, without ask the mother, with the result that may meet her baby for the first ti while still in a stupefied condit This first meeting, the author sa is crucial for the future of the re tionship. If love at first sight is ideal, then medical procedur ought to learn to play Cupid.

"To have no sensations," Kit inger observes, "is the modern w of giving birth." If the mother s say, "I didn't feel a thing," she h been cheated. Even the first act love involves a bit of pain. Pa overcome is a source of moral sa faction. Pain may even be a re part of ritual. Not enough to sca damage: just enough to authen cate and exalt the experien through tension and release.

"Women as Mothers" ends wi a reminder that, although givi birth can and should be profound satisfying, women have further n ents, too. Among other things, s of them write good books.

Anatole Broyard is on the staff of The New York Times.

THE SISTERHOOD OF MAN

By Kathleen Newland. Norton. 242 pp. $3.95.

Reviewed by Deborah Ward

TO say that the role of women in society has changed — and will continue to change — is to state the obvious. But to assess the specific impact of this change is no small task. Kathleen Newland, a researcher at the Worldwatch Institute, undertakes this challenge in her book, "The Sisterhood of Man." The book is a thorough examination — with facts and figures — of how far women have come and how far they have yet to go.

The ability of women to depart — both socially and economically — from "the restictive, narrowly defined patterns of the past" is growing around the world. "Medical technology, for example, now makes it possible for some to escape the biological imperative of frequent childbearing. Modern communications are breaching the barriers of tradition in even the most isolated communities. More families than ever before rely on women's wages to maintain their standard of living." And yet, in many societies, the strength of custom may still prove greater than the force of law. Although "since 1970, more than 25 countries have instituted legal reforms giving women greater equality within the family," there are still many obstacles in the way of equality — "inequality in families follows deeply etched patterns."

There have been impressive educational gains by women over the past 20 years. "In India, for example, 43,000 women studied at the university level in 1951, whereas in 1971, the number was close to 656,000." With this greater access to education, women have begun to have relatively easier access to professional jobs. Yet although mo women are joining the labor for they still face occupational discrim nation ("women may predomin among elementary-school teache but not among university profe sors"), along with lower wages, l of union organization, little prot tive legislation, and problems i taining credit and capital — pa ularly in developing countri "Worldwide, between one-quar and one-third of all families supported by women; and wor wide, these families are leading c didates for poverty and hardship."

In politics, a small but grow number of women have made st strides. "Today, women have right to vote in more than 125 n tions — a big change from the countries allowing women to v back in 1945." Women are now b ginning to exercise greater influen over the way in which they have t ditionally been presented, represented or unrepresented in to the society at large. Newl cites not only a noticeable upsw in the number of woman legislato but also developments in the com munications field, for example, "regional feature services" wh UNESCO and the U.N. Fund Population Activities are helping establish in order "to make sure that the image of women projec will be closer to the realities of soc ety in a process of change." "the pace of change may be unev but circumstances are altering conditions that for centuries determined women's lot in life."

Deborah Ward wrote this review for The International Herald Tribune.

BRIDGE — By Alan Truscott

ON the diagramed deal, the opening bid of two spades was a weak two-bid, although it would not meet the strict standards applied by some practitioners. North raised to game, brushing aside West's take-out double, and East was not willing to venture at the five-level in the teeth of the vulnerability.

As it happens, he would have gained by bidding, for 10 tricks are available in hearts unless South is inspired to lead a diamond, or the king of spades followed by a diamond.

Against four spades West led his singleton trump, giving nothing away. East played low, and South won in dummy. He ruffed a heart and led to the spade ace, threw a diamond on the heart ace and ruffed the last heart.

West's double had marked him with the diamond ace and the club king, so the play was clear-cut. South led a low club from dummy and played his ten. Losing to the jack was no hardship, for West had had to lead one of the minor suits.

Whichever he chose, South ha 10 tricks.

NORTH
♠A J 8 6
♡A 3 2
◇J 9 4
♣A 4 3

WEST
♠4
♡K 10 7
◇A Q 8 3
♣K J 9 8 5

EAST
♠Q 5
♡Q J 9 8 6 5 4
◇10 7 6
♣7

SOUTH(D)
♠K 10 9 7 3 2
♡—
◇K 5 2
♣Q 10 6 2

East and West were vulnerable. The bidding:

South	West	North	East
2♠	Dbl.	4♠	Pass
Pass	Pass		

West led the spade four.

Rain Postpones First Game of World Series

From Agency Dispatches

ALTIMORE, Oct. 10 — A y rain turned Memorial Stadium into a quagmire last night and ed baseball commissioner ie Kuhn to postpone the first e of the World Series between Pittsburgh Pirates and the Baltimore Orioles.

he opener was rescheduled for tonight, with the second game pushed back to tomorrow night. The rainout means there will be no travel date and the third game will be played at Pittsburgh on Friday night as originally scheduled, if the first two games can be played tonight and tomorrow.

Rain and snow, of all things, continued in the Baltimore area today but were expected to subside by early evening, in time for tonight's game. The National Weather Service predicted a 10 percent chance of precipitation by game time.

Kuhn inspected the field this afternoon and said, "considering the rain, found it was in quite stable condition. If the rain lets up in accordance with the forecast, I have been assured they can put the field in shape for the game."

Kuhn added, however, "If the rain continues, we have a problem."

The rainout yesterday was the 25th in the history of the World Series and the first since Oct. 20, 1976. However, no first game of a World Series had been rained out before.

The game might have been played except that Memorial Stadium has a natural grass turf and the field was torn up by the Baltimore Colts' football game on Sunday. Several large puddles formed in the outfield and Kuhn decided against starting the game after he inspected the field just before the scheduled start at 8:30 p.m. Kuhn relied heavily on the forecast of more rain throughout the evening.

Despite the emotional atmosphere surrounding the game, most of the players were glad that it was postponed.

"I don't even feel much like playing," Pirates' outfielder Bill Robinson said about 90 mintues before the game was called. "It's a very negative atmosphere having to sit like this. It's hard to get up again with five minutes' notice. I really believe the playing conditions here were unsafe.

"I would never want to see any game — especially a World Series game — won because a guy slipped and fell down," Robinson continued. "It's only fair to both parties.

"Look at me, for example," he said. "I've played 18 years waiting to go to a World Series and I wouldn't want to go out and pull a hamstring right off the bat and miss the rest of the Series."

Both managers decided to stay with their original starting pitchers for tonight's opener. Left-hander Mike Flanagan will pitch for Baltimore and right-hander Bruce Kison for Pittsburgh.

Manager Earl Weaver changed his rotation, however, and said Dennis Martinez would start the fourth game. Either Flanagan or Steve Stone will pitch the fifth game.

Weaver had decided to go with a pitching rotation of Flanagan, Palmer and Scott McGregor against the Pirates, figuring the travel day between the second and third games would give Flanagan enough rest to start the fourth game. That eliminated Martinez, who had a 15-16 record.

"That's the best feeling I've had in a while," said Weaver. "It was hard telling a 24-year-old who has worked hard all year he would have to be in the bullpen and maybe not play in a World Series."



United Press International

Members of the Pittsburgh Pirates play cards in the clubhouse before the first game of the World Series was called. Clockwise from left are Grant Jackson, Ed Ott, Willie Stargell and Jim Bibby.

Would Rain Stop Lefty Gomez?

By Red Smith

ALTIMORE, Oct. 10 (NYT) — e was rain with thunder and ning during the night. Morning fairly clear but after noon the ate turned Kuhnish with temtures plunging, rain spitting a Bowie wind ripping out of the hwest.

owie Kuhn weather is the conation the baseball commissioner the television programers made he World Series when they ded that players and customers erred raw October nights to aun sunshine and that cold-stiff fingers would improve the ity of competition.

ould they or could they not get 76th tournament for the champship of North America started night on schedule? The baseball archy fretted, searching the ning sky. "Cold and showers," forecasters kept saying, and lers of 54,000 tickets shuddered. heir homes and hotel rooms the imore Orioles and Pittsburgh tes fidgeted while inexorable ion took hold.

What, Me Worry?

at the World Series everybody is vous — everybody, the legend s, except Lefty Gomez.

They wrote about how relaxed I ," says the World Series pitcher body ever beat. "They didn't w I'd thrown up in the clubase."

They still talk about it. During National League playoff last k a broadcaster cited Gomez as sine qua non of nonchalance bease, preparing to pitch to the macing Mel Ott in one of the nes between the Yankees and w York Giants in 1936 or 1937, ty stepped off the mound to k at a plane flying over the Polo ounds. Tense fans expelled one at big breath and laughed. But McCarthy, the Yankees' manawas not amused.

"You left-handed knucklehead,' told me," Gomez was saying yesday, " 'he could have hit a home because you weren't paying attion.' I said, 'Joe, the day somedy hits a home run off me when ball is in my hand, I'm finished.'

Vernon and June O'Dea Gomez grandparents now. Lefty has n through open-heart surgery, t whatever the doctors took out, they did not remove the laughter. The old Senor looks great, and his World Series record seems as indestructible as he. From Old Hoss Radbourne to Mike Flanagan, none but Lefty Gomez could boast of six World Series victories without defeat.

"When did you win those games?" he was asked Tuesday.

"In 1932," he said, "and '36, '37, '38, '39, '41 — no, Murphy was tired and I didn't pitch in '41."

Just a Joke

Johnny Murphy was king of the Yankees' bullpen in those days, and Gomez has always pretended that when he was winning 24 or 25 games a season it was always in collaboration with John. Actually, in the seven World Series games Lefty started, Murphy relieved him only twice and on one occasion it was because McCarthy had used a pinch-hitter.

"My memory can't be trusted," a guy said, "but in one of those games when you beat the Giants by 18-4 or something, didn't you make two hits?"

"No," Lefty said, "the only hit I ever made in a World Series was a ground ball that handcuffed Burgess Whitehead at second base, and that winter he had a nervous breakdown.

"I did set a record at bat, though. In 1937 I walked twice in one inning, when we scored seven runs. It stood until 1968 when that little second baseman for Detroit tied it, Dick McAuliffe."

Since the subject of his hitting had come up, Lefty was in no hurry to set it down. "I did drive in the first run ever scored in an All-Star Game," he said, "with a single."

"Where did that hit go?"

"It must have been a hell of a line drive," said the left-handed hitter. "I think I pulled it over the shortstop's head.

"In that first All-Star Game, you know, Mr. Connie Mack and Mr. John McGraw were the managers. Rogers Hornsby and Joe McCarthy were American League coaches. We had a half-hour meeting to discuss how to pitch to the hitters. Paul Waner, they said, fastball hitter. Lloyd Waner, fastball hitter. Next guy, fastball hitter, and the next and the next.

" 'May I ask a question?' I said. Mr. Mack said certainly. I said, 'You've named off five fastball hitters. Now I'm a fastball pitcher and I'm your starting pitcher. Don't you think you might be making a mistake?'

"The way McCarthy glared at me, I thought I'd be going to Newark. They went on and got to Arky Vaughan, who was in the middle of a terrific year, hitting .400 and something. Mr. Mack and Hornsby and McCarthy, they're talking about how we should pitch to him, and I said, 'May I ask another question?' McCarthy glowered but Mr. Mack said yes.

Not a Laughing Matter

"I said, 'Vaughan is hitting .400 and something and this is July. In the National League they haven't *learned how to pitch to him in half* a season, we're not going to find out in half an hour. Let's go on to the next hitter.' You should have seen McCarthy. He didn't have much sense of humor."

"Oh," somebody said, "I'm not so sure of that. Bill Zuber told me that he had just joined the Yankees and he was in the bullpen when the starting pitcher got in trouble against the Tigers with Rudy York coming up. The batboy ran out to tell Zuber, 'Mr. McCarthy wants you to come in and throw nothing but fastballs.' 'I heard later,' Zuber told me with that kraut accent of his, 'that when McCarthy said that, Rollie Hemsley, who was catching, said somebody ought to tell me to ignore his signs and McCarthy said, "Migod! Don't tell me HE knows our signs, too!" ' "

"McCarthy could be great," Lefty said. "Once I had to make a speech in Buffalo and he introduced me. My mother and father couldn't have thought of such wonderful things to say about me. 'And I love him like a son,' he said. When I got up I said, 'That's the most wonderful introduction I ever had, but if Mr. McCarthy loves me so much, why did he sell me to the Boston Braves?' "

World Series Schedule

Baltimore vs. Pittsburgh
Best-of-Seven
(All Times EDT)

Oct. 9 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, (ppd., rain)
Oct. 10 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
Oct. 11 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
Oct. 12 — Baltimore at Pittsburgh, 8:30 p.m.
Oct. 13 — Baltimore at Pittsburgh, 1 p.m.
x-Oct. 14 — Baltimore at Pittsburgh, 4:30 p.m.
x-Oct. 16 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
x-Oct. 17 — Pittsburgh at Baltimore, 8:30 p.m.
x-if necessary

Times are provided for readers who plan to listen to the games on short-wave or medium-wave radio, where possible. Eastern Daylight Time is now five hours behind the time in most western European countries.

NHL Standings

CAMPBELL CONFERENCE

Patrick Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
NY Islanders	0	0	0	0	0	0
Philadelphia	0	0	0	0	0	0
NY Rangers	0	0	0	0	0	0
Atlanta	0	0	0	0	0	0
Washington	0	0	0	0	0	0

Smythe Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
St. Louis	1	0	0	2	5	2
Chicago	0	0	0	0	0	0
Colorado	0	0	0	0	0	0
Edmonton	0	0	0	0	0	0
Winnipeg	0	0	0	0	0	0
Vancouver	0	1	0	0	2	5

WALES CONFERENCE

Norris Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Montreal	0	0	0	0	0	0
Pittsburgh	0	0	0	0	0	0
Los Angeles	0	0	0	0	0	0
Detroit	0	0	0	0	0	0
Hartford	0	0	0	0	0	0

Adams Division

	W	L	T	Pts.	GF	GA
Boston	0	0	0	0	0	0
Buffalo	0	0	0	0	0	0
Toronto	0	0	0	0	0	0
Minnesota	0	0	0	0	0	0
Quebec	0	0	0	0	0	0

Tuesday's Result

St. Louis 5, Vancouver 2 (Crawford, Dunlop, Babych, Sutter, Monahan; Lindgren, Sedlbauer).

College Polls

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (UPI) — The United s International Board of Coaches' top 20 col football ratings, with first-place votes and loss records in parentheses:

	Points
Calif. (25) (5-0)	506
labama (8) (4-0)	487
klahoma (4-0)	451
ebraska (1) (4-0)	402
xas (1) (3-0)	345
uston (4-0)	305
ashington (5-0)	303
io St. (5-0)	243
tre Dame (3-1)	234
lorida St. (5-0)	220
ichigan (4-1)	184
SU (3-1)	130
rkansas (4-0)	112
orth Carolina (4-0)	90
issouri (3-1)	43
righam Young (4-0)	36
ittsburgh (3-1)	12
avy (4-0)	8
o. Carolina St. (4-1)	6
ississippi St. (2-2)	5

EW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP) — The top 20 teams e Associated Press college football poll, with place votes in parentheses, records and topoints. Points based on 20-19-18-17-16-15-14-13--10-9-8-7-6-5-4-3-2-1:

California (53)	5-0-0	1,285
bama (11)	4-0-0	1,248
lahoma	4-0-0	1,126
as (1)	3-0-0	1,101
braska	4-0-0	1,059
shington	5-0-0	889
uston	4-0-0	884
ioState	5-0-0	781
ridaState	5-0-0	756
treDame	3-1-0	664
ichigan	4-1-0	648
kansas	4-0-0	629
uisianaState	3-1-0	504
orthCarolina	4-0-0	455
issouri	3-1-0	414
rishamYoung	4-0-0	323
o.CarolinaState	4-1-0	100
uburn	3-1-0	98
ichiganState	3-2-0	77
urdue	3-2-0	62

Transactions

BASEBALL

American League

CHICAGO WHITE SOX—Signed Tony LaRussa, manager, to a one-year contract. Retained Bobby Winkles, Loren Babe and Ron Schueler, coaches, for the 1980 season.

TEXAS RANGERS—Acquired Bob Polinsky, Neal Mersch and Mark Softy, pitchers, from the New York Yankees and assigned them to Tucson of the Pacific Coast League. Sent Gene Nelson and Ray Fontenot, pitchers to the Yankees. Both moves were made to complete an earlier trade that sent Oscar Gamble from Texas to New York for Mickey Rivers.

BASKETBALL

National Basketball Association

CLEVELAND CAVALIERS—Released Mel Bennett, forward, and Kenny Higgs and Glenn Hansen, guards. Placed Elmore Smith, center, and Butch Lee, guard, on the injured list.

KANSAS CITY KINGS—Traded Richard Washington, forward, to the Milwaukee Bucks for Ernie Grunfeld, forward, an undisclosed amount of cash, and a 1980 second-round choice. Waived Terry Crosby, guard.

PHOENIX SUNS—Cut Andre Wakefield, guard. Placed Bayard Forrest, center, on the injured reserve list.

PORTLAND TRAIL BLAZERS—Traded Clemon Johnson, forward, to the Indiana Pacers for a 1981 second-round draft choice. Waived Stan Eckwood, guard.

SAN ANTONIO SPURS—Waived Glenn Mosley, forward.

SAN DIEGO CLIPPERS—Waived Marvin Barnes, forward.

SEATTLE SUPERSONICS—Released Joe Hassett, guard, and Jackie Robinson, forward.

UTAH JAZZ—Acquired Robert Smith, guard, from the Denver Nuggets for undisclosed future draft choices. Waived Tommy Green, guard.

FOOTBALL

National Football League

BALTIMORE COLTS—Traded John Dutton, defensive end, to the Dallas Cowboys for two 1980 draft choices.

CINCINNATI BENGALS—Placed Jim Corbett, tight end, on the injured reserve list. Signed Rick Walker, tight end.

GREEN BAY PACKERS—Activated Walt Landers, fullback.

NEW YORK JETS—Waived Mark Merrill, linebacker.

ST. LOUIS CARDINALS—Placed Tim Kearney, linebacker, on the injured reserve list. Signed Steve Henry, defensive back. Signed Bob Rozier, defensive back. Placed John Zook, defensive end, on the injured reserve list.

WASHINGTON REDSKINS—Waived Chris DeFrance, wide receiver. Activated Phil DuBois, tight end.

HOCKEY

National Hockey League

BUFFALO SABRES—Sent Andre Savard, center; Jacques Richard, left wing, and Bill Stewart and Jim Turkiewicz, defensemen, to Rochester of the American Hockey League.

HARTFORD WHALERS—Sent Marty Howe, defenseman; Jean Savard, center, and Bob Stephenson, right wing, to Springfield of the American Hockey League. Sent Don Kozak, right wing, to Cincinnati of the Central Hockey League.

NEW YORK ISLANDERS—Sent Richard Brodeur, goalie; Anders Kallur, Yvon Vautour and Hector Marini, forwards, to Indianapolis of the Central Hockey League.

Cowboys Acquire Dutton For First Two Draft Picks

DALLAS, Oct. 10 (AP) — The Dallas Cowboys, who had not parted with a No. 1 draft choice in 12 years, did just that yesterday to acquire John Dutton, a defensive end for the Baltimore Colts and a holdout this season. To get him, the Cowboys traded their No. 1 and No. 2 draft choices in 1980.

Dutton, an All-Pro in 1976 and three times a player in the Pro Bowl, had not reported to Baltimore in a dispute with Colt management and was on his farm outside Lincoln, Neb.

Gil Brandt, Cowboy executive vice president and personnel director, said, "We're hoping Dutton will resort to his 1976 form when he was as good as any in the National Football League. We think he probably played under a great deal of duress the last several years because of contract problems."

The Cowboys have sorely missed defensive end Ed (Too Tall) Jones and tackle Jethro Pugh, who retired. There has has been little, if any, pass rush from the left side of the line — tackle Dave Stalls and end Larry Cole — and right tackle Randy White and right end Harvey Martin have been held in check by double-teaming offensive blockers.

A Cowboy spokesman said the 6-foot-7-inch, 266-pound Dutton had agreed to undisclosed terms. Under National Football League rules, the Cowboys can carry Dutton on the roster for two games before they *must remove a player to make room* for him.

The last time the Cowboys gave away a No. 1 draft choice was in 1967 for Ralph Neely, who went on to star for them at offensive tackle.

"Dutton is 28 and can go five or six years or more," said Brandt.

Dutton, who refused to play for the Colts this season reportedly because team officials would not raise his salary from $120,000 to $200,000, said he was satisified with his new multi-year contract.

"I never like to talk money," he said. "I got a good salary. Money was not a question. I had to be where I was happy. The situation in Baltimore wasn't financial. Everything there is eroding between the team and the management. And I mean the whole team."

NBA Preview: New Faces and a Gimmick

By Sam Goldaper

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (NYT) — Bill Walton is a San Diego Clipper. Earvin Johnson is performing his magic act with the Los Angeles Lakers. Larry Bird is the newest hope of the Boston Celtics, and their new coach, Bill Fitch. But all the players in the National Basketball Association will have one new gimmick in common — the 3-point field goal.

The NBA is hoping the new players, the new gimmick, the return of pro basketball to Utah, a new alignment and a new schedule with more interconference play, will help rebuild the sagging image the league suffered last season when attendance leveled off and television ratings dropped sharply. The declines were especially apparent in the major markets — New York, Los Angeles, Chicago, Boston and Philadelphia.

The 34th NBA season begins Friday night with six new coaches, four new franchise owners, an interesting rookie crop and dozens of players in new uniforms.

When an official points his arms toward the roof, a basket will be 3 points, instead of 2. Players can get 3 points by shooting from beyond a circle 22 feet from the center of the backboard toward each corner of the court to one foot outside the top of the free-throw circle. Another change will have the league reverting to two officials rather than last season's three.

In addition to Fitch, who left the Cleveland Cavaliers after nine seasons to become the Celtics' fourth coach in three seasons, the new coaches are: Jack McKinney, the former Portland Trail Blazer assistant coach, in Los Angeles, replacing Jerry West; Stan Albeck, formerly West's assistant, in Cleveland; Jerry Sloan, one of the finest guards in Bulls' history, in Chicago; Tom Nissalke, who coached the the Houston Rockets last season, in Salt Lake City, and Del Harris, Nissalke's aide with the Rockets, replacing Nissalke in Houston.

Pro basketball dynasties have gone the way of the two-handed set shot and the center jump. The Seattle SuperSonics won last season's championship, and for the 10th year in a row there was a different champion than the year before.

Seattle, with youth, depth, versatility and excellent coaching, is favored to repeat. First, Seattle will have to battle the improved Lakers for top honors in the Pacific Division, the toughest of the four division.

The Washington Bullets and the Philadelphia 76ers are expected to battle for Atlantic Division honors. The Houston Rockets should dominate the Central Division, while the Kansas City Kings figure to repeat in the Midwest.

EASTERN CONFERENCE

Atlantic Division

From the young Knicks to the seasoned Bullets, each of the five teams are beset with uncertainties.

Since last February, when Bob McAdoo was traded to the Celtics for Boston's three first-round draft choices, the Knicks began what Mike Burke, the team president, calls a new tactic. The blueprint was to stop spending millions of dollars on big name players and to start building through the college draft.

The Knicks, pressured by having to fill seats at Madison Square Garden, went on a star-buying streak in an attempt to replace Willis Reed, Dave DeBusschere, Bill Bradley and Walt Frazier. The star-buying route failed.

The Knicks used the three first-round picks obtained for McAdoo deal to strengthen the front line with Bill Cartwright, Larry Demic and Sly Williams. The rookies, especially Cartwright, have played well in preseason. Uncertainties are Marvin Webster, whose injured knee will keep him out of action at least until December, and Demic, who must convert from a center to a power forward.

Nets Made Good

Helped by last season's Knick and Celtic turmoil, the Nets, 10 games under the .500 mark, made the playoffs. Moreover, the financially troubled franchise was stabilized under the new ownership of Joe Taub.

The drafting of 6-5 Calvin Natt and 6-9 Cliff Robinson, coupled with the additon of the 7-foot Rich Kelley, obtained from the Jazz for Bernard King, John Gianelli and Jim Boylan, gives the Nets the muscle they lacked. But it also cost them heavily offensively, since they lost King, a 21.2-point-average scorer. John Williamson, the top scorer with a 22.2 point average, and Ralph Simpson will have to pick up some of the offensive slack.

Stability, once a Celtic hallmark, was replaced by turmoil last season as players and coaches came and went. Boston finished at 29-53, their worst won-lost record in three decades. With Mangurian now the sole owner and Red Auerbach, president and general manager, back in control, the rebuilding process has begun.

Off Went McAdoo

The Celtics had a busy offseason: They signed the 6-9 Bird, last season's college player of the year at Indiana State and acquired M.L. Carr, a free-agent small forward from Detroit. They sent McAdoo to the Pistons as compensation.

Dave Cowens, who gave up the dual role of player-coach to concentrate on playing center, reported to training camp in excellent shape and with his old enthusiasm. Bird has shown he can score in preseason, but he still has to endure an 82-game schedule. If Bird contributes consistently and Cowens can again dominate, they — along with Carr and Cedric Maxwell, a good inside scorer — give the Celtics strength and depth in the frontcourt.

Things look brighter for the 76ers. Julius Erving is playing without knee braces for the first time in several seasons and Doug Collins has returned from the foot injury that plagued him much of last season. Billy Cunningham, the Philadelphia coach, has experimented with a front line of the 6-7 Erving and 6-11 Caldwell Jones at forwards and 6-11 Darryl Dawkins at center. That front line looked awesome at times in preseason and allowed the speedy backcourt of Collins and Maurice Cheeks, who had an outstanding rookie season, to run more. Cunningham also has the option of using the defensive skills of Bobby Jones and the all-round play of Steve Mix in the frontcourt.

The Bullets, with Wes Unseld, Elvin Hayes and Bobby Dandridge, were the NBA's best rebounding team, but *during the playoffs* the Atlanta Hawks, San Antonio Spurs and the Sonics exploited their weaknesses in the backcourt. After the season, Tom Henderson, the playmaker and a free agent, signed with the Rockets and Kevin Grevey, the other starting guard, also a free agent, unsuccessfully shopped around the league before re-signing.

The return of Kevin Porter, a free agent who set an NBA record with 1,099 assists last season with the Pistons, should solve the playmaking.

The Bullets' big problem is lack of depth. Mitch Kupchak underwent back surgery during the offseason and has not yet begun to work out. Phil Chenier, once an outstanding guard but now plagued with back problems, is just beginning to work.

Central Division

The emergence of Moses Malone as one of the premier NBA centers is the major reason the Rockets figure to dethrone the high-scoring Spurs as division champions. In his fifth pro season, when he normally would have been a rookie had he not joined the league after graduating from high school, the 6-10 Malone was the runaway choice for most valuable player. He led the league in rebounding (17.5) and averaged 24.8 points a game.

Malone is joined by three formidable shooters: Rick Barry, Rudy Tomjanovich and Calvin Murphy. The Rockets also signed Tom Henderson, the playmaker they lacked.

The Spurs, who came within minutes of upsetting the Bullets in the Eastern Conference championship, return with basically the same cast of gunners who averaged a league-leading 119.3 points a game. George Gervin (29.6) will be shooting for a third straight scoring title. Larry Kenon (22.1) tried to leave as a free agent but found no takers and signed for one year. James Silas (16) is completely recovered from his knee problems and Mark Olberding is a bruising forward, getting better each season. The problem is at center. Billy Paultz does a workmanlike job, but he has problems with the bigger, stronger centers.

After the Atlanta Hawks were beaten by the Bullets in seven games in the conference semifinal, Hubie Brown, the coach, said: "We are not depressed at all. We know we have a good future."

In two seasons the Hawks have been transformed from a last-place team with a near-empty arena into a contending team with 11 solid players and fans in the stands.

Brown, with his screaming antics, has convinced his players to believe in "team conscience." The Hawks hustle, press and scratch for every point they score.

John Drew (22.7) and Eddie Johnson (16) are the top scorers. Dan Roundfield, 6-8, who joined the team last season as a free agent, has given Atlanta added rebounding, fitting in as a role player. He averaged 15.7 points, 10.8 rebounds and played strong defense. Armond Hill, hardly a household name, is one of the finest guards in the league.

Terry Furlow, who came to Atlanta from the Cleveland Cavaliers for the last 29 regular-season games, had an outstanding playoff series. The 7-1 Tree Rollins, who began to make his presence felt last season with his intimidation and shot blocking, sat out the preseason after minor knee surgery.

With the addition of McAdoo, Greg Kelser, one of their three first-round draft picks, and a flock of young talent, Detroit has a shot at a playoff berth. The key is keeping Bob Lanier, the Pistons' overpowering center, healthy. A series of injuries has kept him out of 84 games over the last four seasons.

The Indiana Pacers, who have been juggling their personnel the last few seasons, may have finally put together a balanced team that can challenge for a playoff berth. Johny Davis and Billy Knight form a high-scoring backcourt and Alex English and Mickey Johnson, who played five seasons with the Chicago Bulls and signed as a free agent, are the forwards. Much depends on the future development of James Edwards, the 7-1 center, a 16.7 scorer. The Pacers need immediate help from 6-6 Dudley Bradley of North Carolina, the top draft choice.

Walt Frazier says he is healthy and ready to play after two seasons of suffering with foot ailments, but the Cleveland Cavaliers are wary. They have strengthened the backcourt with the addition of Randy Smith, a 20.5 scorer, from the San Diego Clippers, to join Austin Carr and Foots Walker. Campy Russell (21.9) is set at the small forward. The need is for somebody to replace 7-foot Elmore Smith, out after surgery, and to strengthen the center spot, the Cavaliers acquired Dave Robisch from the Lakers for Jim Chones.

(This is the first of two articles.)



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Art Buchwald

The Anthony Dollar Coins Mass Rejection

WASHINGTON — The Treasury Department is very mad at all of us. We haven't taken to the Susan B. Anthony dollar as their experts predicted we would.

Millions of dollars (paper ones) went into research to develop a coin that would replace the one dollar bill. The Treasury engineers worked in their cellars day and night to devise something that would grab the imagination of the American people. They finally came up with a foolproof design — a coin the size of a quarter with 11 sides and a picture of a suffragette on it. What more could the American people ask for?

Buchwald

Apparently a lot more. When the coin flopped the only thing left for the Treasury officials to do was to call a meeting.

* * *

"Gentlemen, the secretary is very upset. No matter how many Susan B. Anthony coins we put into circulation, people insist on using paper dollars. What can we do about it?"

"My staff has been doing some research to find out why the coin won't fly. Most men we've talked to say that if they have more than seven in their pants pocket they make a hole, and all the coins dribble out into the street. The young people say the dollars make a bulge in their jeans, and women complain if they take enough dollar coins to buy groceries they develop a bad back."

"That's nonsense. This coin was tested under the greatest stress conditions. We put $50 worth in a deputy secretary's pants pockets, threw him into the Tidal Basin and he didn't even sink. One of our women department heads carried 100 coins in her handbag for one week and except for black and blue marks on her shoulder where the strap hung, there were no signs of bodily damage. As for the young people complaining of bulges in their jeans from carrying the coins, my answer to that is, let them buy bigger jeans."

"I'm just reporting on what our research revealed, sir. If you ask me I think it's more psychological than anything else. The one dollar paper bill has George Washington's picture on it. The people can't tell Susan B. Anthony from the Queen of England. They don't trust the coin because they are afraid it was minted in Canada."

"I agree with Merriweather. I tried to give one to a taxi driver the other day and he said, 'I only take American money.' I said, 'It is American money' and he said, 'Yeah and Margaret Trudeau is the First Lady of the United States.'"

* * *

"I don't want to hear any more stories. We're stuck with billions of these coins and we're going to get them into circulation if it kills us. Now let's hear some constructive ideas."

"We could put them in cereal boxes as a promotion."

"Why don't we raise the price of a local pay telephone call to a dollar?"

"What about printing on paper dollar bills under 'In God We Trust' the words: 'This bill could be dangerous to your health'?"

"How about having Karl Malden do a TV commercial? He could be pushing a wheelbarrow and saying to the audience: 'Traveler's checks can be stolen — but nobody could carry off this wheelbarrow of coins. The Susan B. Anthony dollar. Don't leave home without them.'"

"Why don't we just use them to pay the OPEC people for their oil?"

"What good will that do?"

"They'll all get hernias and be so miserable they'll think twice about raising their prices."

Detroit Symphony Will Tour Europe

NEW YORK, Oct. 10 (AP) — The Detroit Symphony Orchestra, under the direction of Antal Dorati, plans to start its first tour of Europe this month. The orchestra has scheduled 26 concerts in seven countries from Oct. 30 to Nov. 30, according to spokesmen here.

The tour will open in Barcelona, with appearances following in Madrid, London, Brussels, Paris, Oslo, Stockholm, Bonn, Berlin, Basel, and other cities in West Germany, Switzerland, Sweden and Norway.

Yehudi Menuhin

'We would be nothing at all . . . if we did not dream of peace even though we know that it is universally unattainable.'

By Hanns Neuerbourg

GSTAAD, Switzerland (AP) — Next to a fiddler by Marc Chagall — "bought it last year" — a portrait above the piano shows Yehudi Menuhin minus his right ear.

"It's by Portinari, a Brazilian painter. He could not finish it in one night because my plane left at 5 a.m.," the virtuoso explained to a visitor.

Schedules are still tight for the artist, who did a 15-week concert tour of the United States at the age of 11, played 110 nights in one year when he was a teen-ager and admits that as a father he had less time for his children than a prisoner serving a life term.

Fall Schedule

This fall's itinerary ranges from concerts in Australia, Israel and China, to jury membership in Vienna's Fritz Kreisler violin competition and a conducting date with the Berlin Philharmonic.

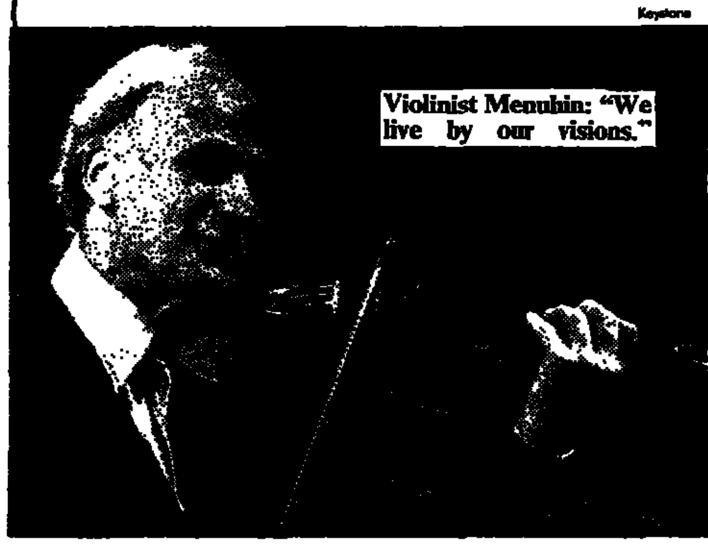
In Canada, he will help launch his eight-hour television series, "Music of Man," ranging from "the first heartbeats of a baby to electronic music." In West Germany, he receives this month the prestigious Peace Prize of the German book trade, citing him for his work for peace.

"Child prodigies vanish as fast as they appear," is a remark attributed to Arturo Toscanini, with whom he played first when he was 16. Menuhin, who made his debut at the age of 7 with the San Francisco Symphony, has disproved the dictum of the maestro, whom he recalls as being "not an ideal accompanist."

A practitioner of yoga, Menuhin was sitting cross-legged and barefoot in an armchair in the music room of his spacious Chalet "Chankly Bore." Menuhin and his British-born wife, Diana, lived there "long before the jet set" moved to this alpine resort, and "we don't know them at all."

London-based, they now spend a little more than a month a year at Gstaad, during which Menuhin plays and conducts at a music festival he founded in 1956. The talk wanders from the Holocaust and terrorism to arms exports to the Middle East — "the most cynical and horrible approach" — and from the electric car to be delivered next year (he is a reformed auto buff turned environmentalist) to the art of bow making.

On his trip to China next month, he will bring as a present "what they need most — a good bow and a good violin, by a wonderful American maker, David Wiebe, who works in Nebraska." He believes that "20 years from now, the greatest violinists will be the Chinese." Growing Asian excellence in Western music is no surprise to him. "European music is the only music no longer tied to an exclusive, indigenous society but truly a music in which all different forces come together, a receptacle connecting people" from three continents.



Keystone

Violinist Menuhin: "We live by our visions."

Asian musicians, he says, are also the hardest working. He singles out the Japanese with their "incredible attention to detail. They have evolved a kind of aesthetic philosophy which says a great deal with very little. I have seen children on a train, never talking but fashioning little birds of paper. No child which looks at violence on TV is going to make such things."

Music to him has become "part of the ethos" of a new world "which is no longer nationalistic," and that is why he finds that the "nation-state has become an anomaly." He would like to see nations eventually replaced by cultures.

Menuhin also is worried about Israel. "Who would have thought a hundred years ago that we would have Jewish generals fighting wars from their own land. It is an image which somehow I cannot totally reconcile with Jewishness, which to me has always been an ethical, traditional world of thought, books and family."

He thinks the "great man in the Middle East" is President Anwar Sadat of Egypt, because "he wants trust instead of distrust." He is critical of Israel's insistence on exclusive control of Jerusalem. "Each time Jerusalem has become the exclusive province of one group, whether it was the Moslems, the English, the Turkish, each time it did not last. Will it last longer [under Israeli control]? I doubt it.

"Make peace with your enemy while you can. I think that is somewhere in the Bible. Jerusalem should be capital of Israel, if they wish, but at the same time capital of Palestine."

He also has little sympathy for Israel's refusal to negotiate with the Palestine Liberation Organization. When he first appeared in Israel in 1950, he was the target of a bitter campaign, including death threats, for defending the German conductor Wilhelm Furtwaengler against charges that he was a Nazi.

Menuhin believes that past decades have brought a "true reconciliation" between Jews and Germans. "But I am sorry that it had to deal with money. I am sorry about the reparations . . . Can one buy oneself free of guilt?"

Does he think the Germans feel they did?

"To their credit, I think they do not. But it seems that if the money was gathered it should have been spent on all who suffered. The Germans did not direct their annihilation against Israel. It was directed against all Jewry as well as against Gypsies, Slavs, against the Soviets."

His 86-year-old father, Moshe Menuhin, who lives at Los Gatos, Calif., is a sharp critic of Israel. Until 1975, he was a regular contributor to the German extreme rightist Deutsche National-Zeitung.

"My father was a very strong Zionist when he was young . . . Then he saw developments he feared, the behavior of Israel as a world power, the intrigues . . . the intolerance of the nationalistic mentality," Menuhin commented. "At certain moments he went overboard and did indeed write for this [paper], which is a shame. What he says, it's always exaggerated, always passionate, always prejudiced but admitting that, much of what he says is valid."

Yet, Menuhin stressed that he is an admirer of Israeli achievements. But he said Israel "needs as much friends who criticize her as friends who support her blindly."

Music for Peace

The talk returned to music and his work in using it to promote understanding, from the days in 1945 when he played to survivors of the concentration camp of Belsen to a concert he will soon give in Geneva for the United Nations refugee program and to repeated performances for Amnesty International. Playing is his life and he discovers "every day something about the violin to understand it better." Since his childhood he has "dreamed of bringing peace and reconciliation" through music.

"We live by our visions . . . by our dreams and fantasies," he said. "We would be nothing at all if we did not dream of beauty, of harmony, if we did not dream of peace, even though we know that it is universally unattainable."



Keystone

Three-month-old Lady Frances Armstrong-Jones looks serio[us] for her baptism at St. Mark's Church in Staplefield, Englan[d]. Holding Lady Frances is her mother, Lord Snowden's wi[fe] Lucy. Looking on are Lord Snowden and Lady Sarah Ar[m]strong-Jones, his daughter by his first wife, Princess Margar[et].

PEOPLE: *Liv Ullmann in Poland For Auschwitz Film*

Actress **Liv Ullmann** is in Warsaw to help make a television documentary about people who survived the Nazi death camp at Auschwitz. Miss Ullmann, known for her roles in several **Ingmar Bergman** films, including "Autumn Sonata," will appear at the beginning and the end of the film in sequences shot at Oswiecim (Auschwitz) in southern Poland. Both executive producer **Jack Eisner** and **Roman Kent**, coproducer of the 90-minute American-made film "Children of Auschwitz," are survivors of the camp where 4 million people, mostly Jews, were exterminated.

* * *

Britain's **Princess Margaret** launches a five-city U.S. tour today from Chicago in a bid to raise $4.5 million for renovation of the Royal Opera House in London's Covent Garden district.

* * *

Alexander Ginzburg, released from a labor camp in the Soviet Union five months ago, told students at Yale University that socialism is "perishing as an idea." He also said more Russians are speaking out because they feel they have nothing to lose. "There comes a point where a man speaks freely and breathes freely even though beyond that he knows there lies prison," said Ginzburg, one of four Soviet political prisoners exchanged last April for two convicted Soviet spies held by the United States. Ginzburg had been arrested three times since 1960 for his activities supporting freedom of speech, and he served a total of 10 years in Soviet prisons . . . On Sunday, two other prominent Soviet emigres will meet for the first time, **Mstislav Rostro[po]vich**, the cellist, and **Venyamin [Lev]ich**, the physicist. The occasion [will] be a ceremony at the Plaza Ho[tel in] New York in which Rostropo[vich] will receive an honorary docto[rate] from Tel Aviv University. Ne[xt]ly, to celebrate, he will play, a[nd] will be with yet another Sovie[t em]igre, **Alexander Piskunov**, a pi[anist] who will marry Rostropo[vich's] daughter **Olga** in New York [this] month.

* * *

Miguel Aleman says that p[rior to] the advent of television, foo[tball] south of the border "was abou[t as] popular as ice fishing." B[ut no] more. Aleman — vice preside[nt of] Mexico's commercial televisi[on] says, in a TV Guide interview, [that] "Yanqui futbol," with NFL ga[mes] lifted directly from U.S. netwo[rks] is all the rage now. But Mexica[n afi]cionados get one benefit unav[aila]ble to American viewers. They d[on't] have to listen to **Howard Co[sell]**. Aleman says athletes are highl[y re]garded in Mexico and Cosell's c[riti]cisms are considered impolite, whenever he appears on ca[mera] Mexican television cuts away [to its] own people.

* * *

Quote — Captain Kangaroo c[re]ator **Robert Keeshan**, asked in N[ew] York if, after 25 years of play[ing] the role, he's become his charac[ter]: "I think the captain is more [me]. The captain has taken on mos[t of] my philosophy and characteris[tics] and, as the years have gone by, I['ve] begun to look more and more l[ike] the captain. So in the end, he's [had] his revenge."

— SAMUEL JUST[I]

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